PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

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No. 54,324.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
8-30 P.M. 1908.				
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6522
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284		
22nd "	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th "	ARCADIA	6803		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	6500
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

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Bombay, 28th September 1907.

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,565	Verron	20th Feb. 1908.
NERA	8,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. "
CALEDONIEN	4,139	Martin	16th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June "
AUSTRALIEN	6,565	Verron	9th July "
NERA	8,538	Schmitz	6th Aug "

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CALEDONIEN	4,139	Martin	31st Jan. 1908.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	28th Feb. 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	27th Mar 1908.

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D. BALDUINO	4,580	A. Cogliolo	12th Apl 1908

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LEVANZO	5,000	G. Belleo	17th March. "
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th April "

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FOR KARACHI,

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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 3rd Feb.	11 a. m.	P. D & O.*
KOLA	1,700	Thur. 6th Feb.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 7th Feb.	7 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,310 tons, on MONDAY, 3rd Feb., calling at Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bander Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Basahr, Mahomera and Buscreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th Feb., sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR ADEN AND EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, sailing on or about 12th February calling at Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "LANDAURA" 3,308 tons, sailing on or about 1st Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

30th January, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	A. Blissfer	1st Feb, 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Feb, 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March 1908.
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Dabovich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Dabovich	16th May 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* † NIPPON	6317	P. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. 1908.
* † AUSTRIA	7388	G. Gillhuber	26th Mar. 1908.
* † VORWAERTS	5390	B. Belnarz	24th Apr. 1908.
* † PERSIA	5895	P. Cragliotto	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5895	P. Cragli tto	24th Feb, 1908

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Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
KANZLER	3000	Michelsen	3rd Feb, 1908
* KAISER	2724	Von Holdt	14th "
‡ GOUVERNEUR	3336	Burvister	24th "
* REICHSTAG	2085	Ihle	6th March

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

‡ Will call at Seychelles.

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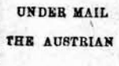

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Port Said	463	748	374	561	369	528
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Liverpool	605	990	517	793	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	..

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
†**City of Calcutta	..	7 Feb.	10 Mar.	..	1 April
†**City of London	..	15 "	24 "	..	15 "
†**City of Glasgow	..	15 Mar.	21 April	..	13 May

SAILINGS FROM KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

† City of Madras	..	16 Jan.	22 Jan.	12 Feb.	8 Mar
‡ City of Karachi	..	24 Feb.	5 Mar.	18 Mar.	10 Apr.
a Trafford Hall	..	5 Mar.	15 Mar.	1 Apr.	24 "
† Promo	..	....	....	22 Apr.	16 May
a** City of Benares	..	12 Apr.	19 Apr.	6 May.	28 "

Steamers marked ** constitute the Homeward Express Service, a First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess,

† Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

‡ Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

†** Sails for Havre landing passengers at Plymouth.

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SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... " 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchun	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
GOMBIA ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single by Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saleon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Honkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-0 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent*

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Sh

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

BENGAL & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.
(Including Tirhoot State Railway.)

THE AGENT, B. & N.-W. Railway Co., Gorakhpur, is prepared to receive Tenders up to noon of the 3rd March, 1908, for the SUPPLY of oils, from 1st April 1908 to 31st March, 1909.

Form of Tender at Rs. 3-0-0 each giving full particulars can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for so doing.

H. P. DICK,
Store-keeper, B. & N.-W. Ry.

SAMASTIPUR, 27TH JANUARY, 1908.

SANDALWOOD.

ABOUT 2,500 MAUNDS of SANDALWOOD will be SOLD BY TENDER, Teruputur and Denkanikotta, in the Salem District, during March 1908. Prospective Tenderers are requested to address the District Forest Officer, North Salem Dst., Salem, from whom further particulars can be obtained.

D. T. BARRY,
District Forest Officer,
North Salem.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that an "ADINTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st December, 1907, at the Rate of Rs. 7-8-0 per Ordinary Share (free of Income Tax) and Rs. 7-8-0 preference Share (less Income Tax at annas three per Share), will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 17th February, 1908, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 31st day of January, 1908, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

HOME STREET, FORT,
Bombay, 30th January, 1908.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. RUSTOM SORABJI POWVALA and KAVASHSHAH SORABJI POWVALA, both of Bombay, Parsees, have contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of partly Fazenlari and partly Government land together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the North side of the Khetwadi Main Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1724 square yards or thereabouts, whereof so much as is Government land is registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old Nos. 2628, 2629, 2631 and 2632, New No. A 9642, Old Survey No. 841, and New Survey No. 2-7384, and the whole of which is bounded on the East by the Churrey Road, on the West by the property of Dinshaw Cooverji Pundole, on the North by the property of the said Rustom Sorabji Powvala, and Kavashshah Sorabji Powvala and on the South by the said Khetwadi Main Road, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1893, and Street No. 1, Khetwadi Main Road, and where formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Bai Soonabai, widow and executrix of Mr. Sorabji Cowasji Powvala, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.—Dated this 29th day of January, 1908.

PESTANJEE RUSTIM KOLA & Co.,
Purbhaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

MOTOR RELIABILITY TRIALS.

THE Public are informed that on SUNDAY, the 2nd February, 1908, and on WEDNESDAY, the 5th February, 1908, the following ROUTE will be ADOPTED for the MOTOR RELIABILITY TRIALS, organized by the Motor Union of Western India, from Bombay to Kolhapur and back via Mahableshwar:—

Queen's Road from Band Stand, Mathew Road, Kennedy Bridge, Frere Bridge, Grant Road, Gilder Street, Souter Street, Sankli Street, Byculla Bridge, Parel Road, Saparibag Road, Vincent Road to Sion Causeway.

On SUNDAY the 2nd February, 30 Cars will leave Esplanade Band Stand, at 8 A.M. (S.T.), at intervals of 2 minutes.

On WEDNESDAY the 5th February, the first Car will arrive at Sion Causeway, at about 4 P.M. (S.T.), other Cars following at intervals of ½ an hour.

The Public are advised to AVOID the ROADS abovementioned on SUNDAY, the 2nd February as far as possible during the hours of 8 and 9 A.M.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 29TH JANUARY, 1908.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS, for the SUPPLY OF CLOTH BLUE DRILL, OILS, CASTOR, COCOANUT, KEROSINE IN CASE AND IN BULK FOR GAS MAKING, LINSEED DOUBLE BOILED, AND RAW, MINERAL COLZOLINE, AND ENGINE CLEANING, LUBRICANT FOR CYLINDER, AND VALVES, CARRIAGE AXLES, WAGGON AXLES, ENGINE AXLES AND MOTION WORK; AND WASTE COTTON.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 26th February 1908, for the supply of the above OILS and WASTE COTTON, etc., during the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1908.

2. Tender forms of the above giving particular of the approximate quantities and description of oils and waste cotton, etc., required and the conditions on which tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused tender forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to other items on the same tender, and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, subject to a maximum of rupees one thousand, should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes or Government Promissory notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. L. SHAW,
AG. GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, BOMBAY, 30TH JANUARY, 1908.

CONTRACTORS are invited TO TENDER for the construction of the following Buildings, at Lucknow:—

1. MEDICAL COLLEGE.....probable cost 7 lakhs
2. HOSPITAL & DISPENSARY " " 16 "
3. HOSTEL & QUARTERS .... " " 6 "

For particulars Apply to—

Captain S. DA. CROOKSHANK, R. E.,
Executive Engineer,
Medical College Division,
Lucknow.

SMOKE ONCE

THE INDO-BURMA TOBACCO CO.'S CIGARS

AS A TRIAL.

THE best in the market. Our CIGARS are manufactured from the Finest BURMA TOBACCO LEAVES, and we guarantee our qualities to give perfect satisfaction. A trial will amply testify our assertions. Special terms to large Dealers, Hotels and Clubs. Nos. 1 to 5, Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, and 1 per 100 Cigars net Cash, or V.P.P. Postage and packing extra.

Terms moderate.

APPLY—HEAD OFFICE, RANGOON.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED.

MANUAL OF MILITARY LAW.

Rs. 1-12.

	Rs.	a.
The Lover of Queen Elizabeth. Being the Story of the Life of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. By Mrs. Audrey Richardson, Author of "Famous Ladies of the English Court." Demy 8vo., fully illustrated. Hand-Coloured Photogravure Frontispiece	8	8
The Pirates of Malabar, and an Englishwoman in India 200 Years Ago. By Col. John Biddulph. With a Frontispiece and Map, large post 8vo.	5	4
The "On Look" says:—"Mrs. Gyfford's experiences form only one of many exciting, not to say romantic, episodes which are recounted by Colonel Biddulph in his exceptionally interesting book."		
Through the Magic Door. By A. Conan Doyle, Author of "The White Company." With 16 page Illustrations	2	4
*** A series of chats about books. The man who desires to start a little book collection of his own, might find it his best guide.		
The Chemistry of Commerce. By Prof. R. K. Duncan, Author of "The New Knowledge," &c, Demy 8vo., illustrated	6	9
In Wildest Africa. By C. G. Schillings, Author of "With Flashlight and Rifle in Equatorial East Africa." Translated by Frederic Whyte. With about 300 Illustrations direct from the Author's wonderful photographs. In two volumes	21	0
Through Persia in a Motor Car. By Russia and the Caucasus. By Claude Anet. Translated by Mr. Beresford Ryley. Illustrated from Photographs	14	0
Descriptive of the perilous and exciting adventures of Motoring from Bucharest into the very heart of Persia.		
In the Footsteps of Marco Polo. By Major Clarence Dalrymple Bruce	18	6
In this account of his journey from Simla to Pekin Major Bruce, a great traveller, relates a delightful narrative of his interesting and valuable experiences. The volume is full of illustrations reproduced from the Author's photographs, and has a specially prepared map.		
Old and New Japan. A series of word pictures depicting the inner life and spirit of the Japanese. By Clive Holland, Author of "Things Seen in Japan," &c. With 50 Illustrations in colour by Montague Smyth ...	13	2
The Altar Fire. By A. C. Benson	6	9
The "World" says:—"In conception and in execution this study of a high-souled but inveterate egoist converted to humility and altruism by the discipline of suffering, is an achievement of rare power, pathos, and beauty, and, so far, incomparably the finest thing that its author has given us."		
Across Persia. By E. Crawshay Williams An account of a journey made under favourable auspices—Mr. Williams journeyed up the Persian Gulf with the Viceregal party from India—in 1903	10	15
The South-Bound Car. By Owen Llewellyn and L. Raven-Hill. With 85 Illustrations ...	3	0
A vivacious narrative of the events of a tour by motor in Spain. Mr. Raven-Hill's sketches fully illustrate the incidents, humorous and otherwise.		
The Marches of Hindustan. By David Fraser. 150 Illustrations, Sketches, and Maps ...	18	6
Mr. David Fraser is well known as the Author of "A Modern Campaign." His "Marches of Hindustan," announced above for immediate publication, is the record of a journey he has just returned from in Thibet, Trans-Himalayan India, Chinese Turkistan, Russian Turkistan and Persia.		

CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE TECHNOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

THE EXAMINATIONS of the above Institute in any of the 70 tabulated subjects will be held in the month of May next. Particulars will be found in the Calendar of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, which will be sent by the Principal on receipt of annas 8 (eight). Applications for examination must be made so as to reach the Principal on or before the 12th February, 1908.

Any candidates are eligible for these Examinations.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

THE STREE BODHE AND SOCIAL PROGRESS JUBILEE.

PROGRAMME OF FESTIVITIES.

SATURDAY, 1st February.—Entertainment to School-children at the Town Hall. (Invitations).

MONDAY, 3rd February.—Lecture by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman, (Public).
SUBJECT:—"Position of Woman in Civilized Society."

THURSDAY, 6th February.—Lecture by Samshul Ulma, Erwad J. J. Mody, B. A. (Public).
SUBJECT:—"Emancipation of Women."

MONDAY, 10th February.—Addresses by Ladies (Public).
Lady J. C. Jehangir.
Mrs Ali Akbar.
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.
Mrs. Herlekar.
Miss Fyzee.
PRESIDENT.—Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie.

THURSDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY.—Social Gathering at the Town Hall,—9-30 p. m.

OBSTINATE MALARIA

dare not stand the
NEMESIS' AGUE SPECIFIC.
"Your NEMESIS' SPECIFIC is the best remedy for Fevers."
Per Bottle Re 1.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
SHAIKH MEMON STREET,
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JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH
Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WANTED.—Sufferers to know that "Hydrocele" of any nature and standing is warranted to be cured right away by our Unique remedy "Hydroceline." Speedy and permanent cure is certain even if the worst type. Ours is a novelty in the Medical World. No tapping, no detention, complete elimination of the fluid in the Sac. Wonderful decrease in size and relief of pain. A trial will convince. Rs. 3 and 5. MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1908.—Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. M. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule, &c. Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

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HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS.

AGAIN TO-NIGHT,
OUR NEW PROGRAMME.
AGAIN TO-NIGHT,
MDLE. FLORIZELL,
THE FRANTZ TROUPE,
THE BOUNDING PATTERSONS,
And our all Star Company in one of the finest programmes EVER PRESENTED to the Bombay Public.

NEXT MATINEE,
SATURDAY, FEB. 1ST.
Performance at 4 Sharp.
Doors Open one hour earlier.
Children Half-Price to Matinees only to all parts.

Booking at Circus for Boxes and First Chairs between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. and 4 to 6 P.M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Box of 6 chairs, Rs 20; Single seat in Box, Rs. 4; Dress Circle chairs, Rs. 3; Second chairs, Rs. 2; Stalls (carpeted seat), Re. 1; Gallery (for Natives only), As. 8.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE,—Proprietress,
COL. BOB-LOVE,—Manager,
R. ALTON,—Agent.

"EXCELSIOR" CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
LAST EXHIBITION
of Present Programme.
TO-MORROW NIGHT.
Don't Miss the GRAND
and SENSATIONAL PROGRAMME,
THE DRAMA OF
BLUE BEARD
COLOURED
ACTUAL CASTLE
in which it was enacted and portrayed.
A PANTOMIME SCENE that would cost Drury Lane thousands of Pounds to Reproduce can be witnessed for a trifle, in all its details.
No one should miss this
THE WONDERFUL FISHER
Excursion into the Lands of the Mermaids and Pearls.
BEAUTIFUL COLOURED EFFECTS.
Don't forget the GRAND PHENOMENAL PROGRAMME
TO-MORROW.
Actually our Last.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY FRIDAY,
USUAL SESSIONS.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1ST,
USUAL DAILY SESSIONS.
At 9-30 P.M., GENERAL SKATING.
At 10-30, RACE FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP CUP.
Conditions of the Race can be seen at the Rink.
THE SECOND GRAND
FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH.

NOTICE.

ELECTRIC MUSEUM.

OPPOSITE GRANT ROAD RAILWAY STATION.
ON 15TH FEBRUARY NEXT, This Electrical Exhibition will be CLOSED to the public.
165 Excellent Testimonials. OPEN DAILY (Sundays excepted), from 9 to 12 noon, and from 4 P.M. to 8 P.M. (S. T.)

Managing Proprietor,
R. W. HILL.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own sense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART.

HAPPY 1908.

A lovely selection of Brand New Goods for GENTS Ties, Collars, Strawhats, Braces, Shirts, Socks, Handkerchiefs and A beautiful display of CHILDREN'S Frocks.

A grand display of Brand New Goods for LADIES.
Expressly Ordered for this Season.
PROVISION 15 per cent. cheaper than Market Rates.
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Our Prices defy Competition.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhotics, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thans Cloth, Suzi, Hunting Cloth, Khaki Cloth, Bed ticklings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloth, Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Gurnseys (Fancy & Marine finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
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Do. —Samaste Street, Bombay.
Do —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the 'BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld.'

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE. PARCELS, &c, AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY LOST LUGGAGE OFFICE, VICTORIA TERMINUS.

In accordance with Section 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX. 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), a quantity of unclaimed luggage and parcels, etc., particulars of which may be ascertained from the Undersigned.

Also two wagon loads of sand booked ex Dina, under Invoice No. 2 of 22-8-07 consigned to Mr. J Karim lying at V. T. Goods Depot.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Hope Mill, Chinchpoogly, by order of the mortgagee of the Hope Mills Co., Ld., and on account and risk of Messrs. Jaghabhoy Vishram and Co.

Oily Cotton No. 1 about 22 cdy.
Oily Cotton No. 2 about 4 cdy.
And on account and risk of Popatlal Purbhudas.
Dropping No. 10 and 20 about 36 cdy.
Dropping A. about 4 cdy.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st February, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria in good order.
1 Bay Waler mare, 14-3, young, broken to harness, fast and shower.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram by "Stevens and Sons," lately done up, in very good order.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey country-bred horse, aged, hardworking.
1 bay Arab horse goes well in harness.
1 hand strong landau by Pallonji Bomonji, in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

On MONDAY the 3rd proximo, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, under instructions from Messrs. Sassoon J. David & Co. and on account and risk of Messrs. Runchodlal Dhirajlal & Co., of Pambah Canta, Pydonni, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.—

40 bales each 400lbs, No. 11s. yarn of the David Mill.
200 bales each 400lbs. No. 10s. Cockatoo of the David Mill.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

On TUESDAY the 4th proximo, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, under instructions from the Agents, Indo-China Mill Co., Lt., and on account and risk of Mulchund Runchordas, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms.

850 bales each 400lbs, No. 20s. mule yarn of the Indo-China Mill.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE TRAMWAY CO.'s STABLES, BYCULLA.

On THURSDAY, the 6th proximo, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNET & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place a large lot of old and unserviceable stores consisting of anvils with cast iron stands, wooden water trough, teakwood office cupboard, teakwood benches and stools, wooden pawras, iron cars, bullock carts, bullock, leather pieces, horse Zhools, cupboard for horse topees, empty boxes, wooden blocks and seats, cast iron weights, iron stand, lot of curry comb, horse brass and manure plates, galvanized and iron buckets, wooden pieces and brackets, water pipes and iron rods, hoop iron pieces, swing boards with bars, suspending rod with chain, and gas pipes, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CINEMATOGRAPH.

Under instructions from Mr. Dawood Sullaman and on account and risk of Edaljee Kawasji Plumber, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 8th February next, at 3-20 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the following:—

One exhibition Cinematograph Machine.
One Leubins Cinematograph Machine.
About 15,000 ft. of assorted films exhibited in the last year exhibition at Surat.

(The Vender does not guarantee the length of the films) also sundry accessories and tools, etc.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 31ST JANUARY, 1908.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

A TEAKWOOD ALMIRAH and CHEST of DRAWERS, combined. 4 Drawers with Plate Glass half Doors, Rs. 95.

A TEAKWOOD HANGING ALMIRAH, partly fitted with shelves, with plate glass large size Door, Rs. 70.

TEAKWOOD DINNER WAGGON, three shelves with railing, Rs. 20.

GENT'S TEAKWOOD and BLACKWOOD DRESSING TABLE, with good Mirror, etc., Rs. 40.

TEAKWOOD WRITING TABLE, small, 2 Drawers with lock and key, Rs. 13.

All the above in very good condition, and open to reasonable offers. Apply soon to box No. 1715 care of "Bombay Gazette,"

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee, it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Agent for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it work as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—New and Second-Hand. Seymour Dove and Coy. can offer Lower Rates than any other retailer for reliable Instruments. Pianos from Rs. 150 to Rs. 1,100. Call or write Tuners and Repairers SEYMOUR DOVE AND CO., Fort.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly Budget and the Weekly Mail Editions when available, are supplied on the following terms:—The price varies, according to lapse of time between As. 2 and Rs. 2 and higher for very old issues, if available

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to Messrs. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and tele graphic information. Steam-boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Single Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office

LAWN MOWERS.—Patent Excelsior Imperial pattern, from 8 to 20 inches. Garden Tools, Knives and Scissors and all Garden Sundries.—PALEKAR and Co. Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

NOTICE to CYCLISTS.—Messrs. WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists of Church Gate Street, are moving from their present premises to "MAHOMED BUILDING," Horaby Road, next door to Paris-India from 1st November, 1907.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7, Quarterly, Rs. 4 Post Rs. 15-12; Rs. 8 and Rs. 4 respectively. Jewish Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 8038 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Ox's Building (Top Floor), Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in Rupees—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 32/35d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, handiest, and most convenient."—Pice Press Notices. Price:—Re. 1

WILL a European Gentleman share a large AIRY ROOM with another European Gentleman in the third floor of "DANA MAHAL" HOUSE, Apollo Bunder, near the Taj Mahal Hotel.—Apply to Box No. 231, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES }

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for Sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class for Children of Ladies, is also held for Reserved Glass Boarders

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The "AZABETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL,
OTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ANDERSON'S
WHISKY.

Red Star, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

Three Stars, Rs. 3 per bottle.

SAMPLE NIPS ON APPLICATION.

SOLE IMPORTERS,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On SUNDAY the 2nd proximo at 2-30 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sopari Bagh Road, Parel, opposite the Parel Co-operative Stores, the valuable and handsome teak wood and blackwood household furniture such as dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard, dumb-waiter, meatsafe, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, marble-topped tables and teapoys, cabinet, writing tables, bookpress, single and double bedstead, single and double mirror door almiras, wardrobe clothes-press, chest-of-drawer, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, safes, easy-chairs, cottage piano, sewing machine, organ, jardiniers, sodawater machine, glassware, crockeryware, table ornaments, windproof lamps, Clark's full-sized American organ, peramulator, large size musical box, large size velvet-piled carpet, etc., the property of D. A. Wadia, Esq. Catalogues are published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF NEW MOTOR CAR.

Under the instructions of the Standard Trading Agency and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Lala Radha Mal of Lucknow, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bank Street on MONDAY the 3rd February, at 3 p. m. (S. T.)

One brand new 2 cylinder 14 H. P. Pope Tribune approved motor car, Tonneau body, to seat 5 persons, side entrance, 3 speeds forward and one reverse, having 2 double acting brakes, also complete with hood, 2 powerful acetylene lamps and generator, 3 oil lamps and other accessories. Price, complete, is Rs. 6,150.

A rand opportunity for those who want reliable motor car.

N. B.—This same maker car was in use for a long time by Mr. Dawson, Principal, Technical College, Bombay, who also ran a Mahbleshwer race.

The car is at show at Messrs. Vatcha Bros., Girgaum.

SALE OF RENAULT MOTOR CAR, WALER, MARE AND PONY.

On MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2-30. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, the property of Major Gupte:—

1 Renault, 10-14 H.P., double cylinder, detachable brougham body, high tension, magneto, starts without battery, with spare parts, tool box complete, in excellent order, with lamp, etc., and separate hood also.

1 handsome waler bay pony "spider," going in harness and very good in action.

1 grey waler mare, going in harness, very qui

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE French mail steamer Caledonian 4,129 tons Captain Martin arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of Madras 3,048 tons, Captain C. McFee obtained her outward portclearance yesterday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Kenley 2,429 tons Captain D. W. M. Wilson arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Loodian a 2,124 tons Captain G. M. Seymours arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta &c., with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

THE steamer Baron Fairlie, 2,323 tons, Captain J. Farfor, will sail to-day for Marmagoa, in ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx ..... Comdr Litchfield ..... R Navy
H M S Sapwing ..... Lt-Comdr A N Goulbsmith ..... R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth ..... Capt A W Heneage ..... R Navy
H M S Highflyer ..... Capt O S Hickley ..... R Navy
H M S Proserpine ..... Capt James ..... R Navy
R I M S Northbrook ..... Comdr McArthur ..... R I Marine
Rinaldo ..... Comdr Laforet ..... P Gunboat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—JAN. 30.

Argyl	2281 Robinson	Cory Bros
Alcana	2311 Morgon	W & A G & Co
Assaye	Seymour	Transport
Ayrshia	694 Curtis	F P Campbell & Co
Barenfels	3466 Engelage	Glade & Co
Baron Fairlie	2325 Farfor	K Nixon & Co
Bucrania	2543 Tibby	R A Willis
Bucentaur	2252 Large	K Nixon & Co
Bezwada	3260 Carey	M M & Co
Candleshoe	2466 Hall	W & A Graham & Co
Colonia	4977 Woodcock	Eastern Telegraph Co
Caledonien	4129 Martin	M Marit mes & Co
Harlyn	2234 Bird	Bombay Co
Ipswich	515 Pelling	Shah S N Co
Investigator		S Manoojee & Co
Itanra	3362 Tucker	M M & Co
Kirklee	2575 Watson	W & A Graham & Co
Kenley	2429 Wilson	
Korna	146 Shah	S N & Co
Loodiana	2124 Symour	M M & Co
Malta	3926 Peters	N F P & O S N Co
Maragon	3276 Hodgson	Repairing M M & Co
Madura	1375 Elson	M M and Co
Majidi	1820 Costes	Mauritius 18-1-08 B & P S N Co
Moshtari	1110 Gosc	B & P S N Co
Nowshera	1961 Maude	M M & Co
Norfolk	2506 Bovey	A Strandes
Nadir	1041 Corckhill	T M & Co
Querimba	4937 Smith	M M & Co
Shah Nasir	2355 Grant	Shah N N Co
Shah Amir	1922 Lidgitter	H A Hasram
Shah Nawaz	3523 Shah	S N Co
Towbridge	3380 Prescott	W & A Graham & Co
Warrior	2304 Tindale	Bombay Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—JAN. 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A Landaura	2156	Kirkham	Calcutta	1-2 M M & Co	
C & R City of Madras	3048	McFee	Karachi	1-2 K Nixon & Co	
H Kaiser	1714	Holdt	Zbar	14-2 A Strandes	
K Colenso	2331	Brenton	Hull via K'chi	1-2 P M & Co	
M Caledonia	3599	Tocqlet	Aden	8-2 P & O Co	
Nadevi	1168	Gray	Mauritius	N F	B & P S N Co
P Liebenfels	2357	Wittenburg	K'chi	2-2 Glade & Co	

H W P D

Kaveri	553	Wallijl	Bisagar	1-2 Bo S N Co	
Mahan di	547	Ahmed	N F	Bo S N Co	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Delhi	4783	Andrews	Shanghai	3-2 P & O Co	
3 Sanden Hall	3293	Main	K'chi	1-2 K Nixon & Co	
6 Gutenfels	3451	Dilldrichsen	Hamburg	4-2 Glade & Co	
8 Africa	2565	Bilaffer	Trieste	1-2 E Scarpa	
10 11 Chyebasa	3991	Babb	N F	M M & Co	
12 Egypt	4178	Summers	London	1-2 P & O Co	
15 John	5816	McMillan	K'chi	2 F Muir & Co	
16 Kauzler	1864	Michiken	Zbar	4-2 A Strandes	

H W V D

Lhasa	941	Rothwell	K'chi	31-1 M M & Co	
Hild	594	Mahomed	Mangalore	31,1 Bo S N Co	

M W D D

Hibl	721	Salosen	Singapore	3-2 F Forbes Campbell & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Assaye (Trpt)	Seymour	Southampton, Jan. 8
	Kenley s	Wilson	Calcutta, Jan. 18
	Loodiana s	Seymours	Calcutta, Dec. 26
	Caledonien s	Martin	Marseilles Jan. 15

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel	Commander.	From.
30	Clan Maclachlan s	Gray	Calcutta &c
	Schwarzenfels s	Francis	Calcutta &c
	Dwarka s	Moxon	Basrch &c
	R I M S Northbrook	McArthur	Rangoon &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearance yesterday.
Steamer Baron Fairlie, Farfor for Marmagoa.
" City of Madras, McFee for Karachi.

The steamer Shan Ameer for Jellah, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 30.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—22 cwts fishmaws, C Moonjaji; 2 cases chutney W S Millard; 7 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 50 cwts cajoo nuts, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR HULL.

Colenso s—4,600 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers; 750 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Liebenfels s—105 cwts gum, P Jethebhoy; 100 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 650 cwts myrabollams, W Becher.

FOR HAMBUDG.

Gutenfels s—16 bales hemp R Reeve and Co; 220 bales cotton, A Maritz and Co; 50 bales twist J A Robbie and Co; 55 bales cotton N Cursetjee and Co; 1,999 cwt linseed, S C Italiana; 2,000 cwts bones, B Kaderbhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Gutenfels s—36 bales hemp, B Dwarkadas Vaid; 14 bales twist, W and A Gaham and Co; 26 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey; 3 bales c[illegible], N Peerbhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Liebenfels —3,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 500 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 165 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 100 bales cotton, N Cursetjee and Co; 200 tons oildiron, S C Italiana.

FOR TRIESTE

Africa s—1 bale twist Schrodior Smidt and Co.

FOR BRISBARE.

Caledonien s—25 bales cotton a Moritz and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—39 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, H. A. Mahomed and Sons, 40 cwts fishmaws C Moongaji, 100 bales twist, Sassoon David and Co; 63 cwts Sharkfins M J Poonabhoy and Co; 4 cwts cloves, K N Meance and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI

Delhi s—55 bales twist M B Kaisha, 300 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE

Delhi s—200 bales cotton Bhimjee Shamjee and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Jan. 31.
396 DRILLS.

No 1 Company.
Saturday the 1st proximo 6" B L C Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi, Fort, parade at Church Gate Station at 4-10 p m.
Dress—Khaki and Caps.

No 2 Company.
Saturday the 1st proximo 6" B L C Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Fort at 5 p m.
Dress—Khaki and Caps.

398 RANGE

The Range of the 116th Native Infantry at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing and Spoon Competitions on Sunday next the 2nd proximo.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Jan 31.

51 Camp of Instruction.—The Annual Camp of Instruction will take place at Santa Cruz from the 1st to 8th Proximo.

Conveyance.—On Saturday the 1st proximo, Special accommodation will be made for the conveyance of Volunteers to Santa Cruz by the Train leaving Colaba at 4-10 p m. Fares will be paid for those Volunteers joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahaluxmi Stations.

Volunteers travelling from any other Stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

The Railway Authorities have made arrangements to reserve accommodation by the trains leaving to the following timings daily :—

From Santa Cruz 9 11 and 9-41 a m.
From Colaba 4-10 p m

Railway Tickets.—Railway Tickets will be issued at the order'y Room for one hour after every parade, and Volunteers must on no account travel except by the trains notified in Regimental Orders or without tickets.

Bedding.—All Members sleeping in Camp must provide themselves with blankets and rugs.

Clothing.—No clothing of any description will be taken into Camp for issue. All ranks are requested to complete any deficiencies to which they are entitled to-day the 31st instant.

Adjutant's Office.—The Adjutant's office will close in Bombay to-day and open in Camp on the 1st proximo.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *January* 29.] [BOMBAY, *January* 30.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols ...	86 1/2	5/8	
do.	Rentes ...	96 1/4		unchgd
3½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	102 7/8	1 3/4	
3½ do.	Govt. Securities ...	83 9/16		unchgd
*Bar Silver in London	...	25 5/8	1/8	
Do.	do. 2 months' hence	25 3/4	1/8	
Do.	in New York ...	55 1/2	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris	...	25·17		unchgd
Do.	do. do. Berlin.	20·49 1/4	1/4	
Do.	do. do. New York.	4·87		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate.		4		since 23inst
Do.	Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3 7/8		unchgd
Do.	Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3 3/8		unchgd
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1/8		unchgd
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1/8		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...		3 1/2	3/8	
Do. 7-day Market Loans		3 1/2		unchgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £150,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d. unchgd.
*Closing tone of silver—Quiet.

Council Bills :—

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 80,00,000.

Rs.	33,50,000	were allotted to Calcutta.
"	8,50,000	were allotted to Bombay.
"	13,00,000	were allotted to Madras.
Rs.	55,00,000	at 1s. 3 29/32d.

Average rate of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 15·91

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS :—

Rs. 21,30,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. ..... were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 3,30,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 25,10,000 at 1s. 3 15/16d.

Average rate of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 15·94
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales ... ... Rs. 77,20,000
Amount to be allotted next week ... Rs. 80,00,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	...	Steady.
Futures	...	Steady
East Indian	...	Quiet
Manchester	...	Quiet.
Total Sales	...	12,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export		1000
Imports	...	22,000
Mid-Americans	...	6·33—07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...	9 5 8 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·91 —02	5·91 —02	5·91 —02	5·90 —02	5·89 —02

June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5 88 —02	5·83 —02	5·72 —02	5·61 —01

New York :—

		Yesterday.
Receipts at U. S. Ports...	40,000	81,000
Do. do. last year	53,000	61,000
Exports to Great Britain	20,000	19,000
do. to Continent	1,000	48,000

Spot Cotton—Mutilated. Yesterday 11·45—10

Futures—Month of Mar. 11·20+28 Yesterday 10·92—15 } (First tone Mutilated). Advanced through buying encouraged by firmness of New Orleans.

Do Do May Mutilated 10·98—15 }

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton— 12 unchgd yesterday 12 unchgd
Futures—Month of Mar. 11·51+24 yesterday 11·30—16
Do do May 11·45+20 yesterday 11·25—10
Closing tone of futures—Firm, yesterday quiet.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C. I. F.—39 June July
—London—Nominal—Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85/o ex-ship 57—
April-May—Antwerp—Done—Canal
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85/o ex-ship
Brown Cawnpore—Mutilated.
Tone of Rapseed.—Firmer.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 45 3/4 Jan.-Feb.—Antwerp—Buyers—Canal, [illegible]
Tone of Linseed—steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchanged.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 3s. 2d. Buyers.

Beef and Mutton Tallow :—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	...32s.
" " Mutton Tallow	...34s. 0d.
General tone of Tallow Auction	...Dull

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
2 Bundles Rs.	Rs. 2 350	Mahomurah	Dwarka	H. S. Mahamad

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [30TH JANUARY 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

The Bank of Bengal Cash balance is Rs. 22 lakhs up.

Exchange :—

The market opened quiet to-day at 1s. 3d. T. T. for ready but 1s. 3 29/32d. T. T. was available for delivery all February and a small business was put through on those terms. All Banks quoted 1s. 4 5/32d. for 3 months' sight Credits but the result of the Council Bill sale did not indicate much strength and it is just impossible that bills could be placed for the mail at 1s. 4 1/8d. 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	...1s. 3 3d. to 29/32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 3 15/16d.
Credits—3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5/32d.
Do. 6 months sight	...1s. 4 5/16d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France	169
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	136 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	141
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	183

Government Paper.

The market opened to-day at 96 for Cash and the settlement and 96¼ for the second settlement. A moderate business has been passing in the Bazaar, the market closing steady at the opening quotations. Calcutta rates are advised as 96 ready and 96 5/16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash ...	Rs. 96·0
1st Settlement ...	" 96·0
2nd Settlement ...	" 96·4

Bullion :—

On Wednesday the price of Bar silver in London closed 1/8 up for ready at 25 5/8 and 1/16 up for forward at 25⅞. The New York rate was 1·8 better at 55½. Locally the market has been firm, ready bars opening at 67 3-16 ex-duty and closing at 67 5-16. Forward rates are noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

		Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold ...	...	24 13 0
Australian Bar Gold ...	...	24 11 0
Bombay Bar Gold ...	...	24 5 0
English Shield Sovereigns	...	15 3 0
English Dragon Sovereigns	...	15 2 0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	...	67 5 0
Ditto 1st Settlement	...	66 4 0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	...	66 3 0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market is steadier, particularly for Broach and there are signs of an improvement in the demand. The advance in the American markets, following on the late depression, has caused a healthier feeling, and both exporters and the bazaar are showing more interest in cotton.

A fair business in ready cotton was put through at Colaba, both Shipper and Mills being buyers.

The market closes steady as under.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	276	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	269 1/2	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	230	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	223	"
Fine M. G. Khanganm Akola	220	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	220	"
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	206	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	200	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	203	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	199	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	190/91	"
Good Westerns ...	241	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	256	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone...	... Steady.
Estimated Sales	... 10,000 bales.
Total Imports	... 16,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.
5·99 +08	5·99 +08	5·99 +08	5·98 +08	5·97 +08

J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.
5·96 +08	5·91 +08	5·79 +07	5·68 +07

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is steady as to prices, but the demand has subsided, and only a small business is reported at the undermentioned rates :—

Ready	... ...	Rs.	8 2 0 B. T.
Apl.-May	... ...	"	8 9 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is firm with a better enquiry from the Home markets and a fair business has been done at our quotations :—

Brown Cawnpore, Rs.	9 7 0 R. T.		
Yellow Gujarat	"	9 15 0 to Rs. 10 0 0 B. T.	

Gingellyseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with only a very moderate demand. We quote :—

Bold White	... ...	Rs.	59 8 0
Mughi	... ...	"	58 0 0
Yellow Hingunghat	... ...	"	63 0 0

Poppyseed :—

April-May	Rs.	11 0 0

Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready Rs. 34 4 0 Apl.-May. Rs. 35 4 0

Tone—Steadier.

Cottonseed :—

Rs. 26 0 0

Tone—Firm.

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 5 4 0 to Rs. 5 5 0

Tone—Steady.

Groundnuts—

Rs. 42 8 0

Tone—Quiet.

Wheat :—

The market is easier with little doing, and we quote :—

White Delhi, Apl.-May .. Rs. 6 0 6 R. T.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	...	...	1,315
India	...	...	59
Indian Specie Bank	...	...	53

Mills :—

Century	...	...	1,900
David	...	...	401 1/4
Empress	...	...	415
Howard and Bullough	...	...	550
Kohinoor	...	...	757½
Manockji Petit	...	...	3,265
Standard	...	...	1,180
Textile	...	...	1,275

Miscellaneous :—

Bidham Pile & Co.	...	...	127
Colaba Land and Mill	...	...	1,030
Marks and Co ...	...	...	127
Treacher and Co....	...	...	625
Bombay Burmah...	...	...	9,975

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	...	...	560
Amritsar-Patti	...	...	110
Tapti-Valley	...	...	431

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	...	...	...	10,476 bales
Wheat	...	...	...	1,321 cwts
Linseed	...	...	...	377 "
Rapeseed	...	...	...	nil "
Gingellyseed	...	...	...	3,712 "
Poppyseed	...	...	...	68 "
Groundnuts	...	...	...	732 "
Castorseed	...	...	...	4,263 "
Rice	...	...	...	60,094 "
Myrabollams	...	...	...	7,583 "
Cottonseed	...	...	...	21,618 "
Mowraseed	...	...	...	85 "
Gram	...	...	...	328 "
Jowar	...	...	...	2,803 "
Maize	...	...	...	23 "

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. "AFRICA."

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "Africa," on the 1st February, from the Victoria Dock No. 8. The medical inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock, No. 8, to-morrow at 8-15 a. m. Deck passengers and Native servants must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their their luggage and kit to morrow at 6-45 a. m. :—Mr. G. Alivisato, Mr. P. Aravantino, Mr. A. M. de Block, Mr. Calomeris, Miss K. A. Dawson, Lt. W. G. W. Durham, Miss P. Graham, Mr. A. Gennatas, Mr. A. G. Joannides, Mr. D. D. Liberios, Dr. and Mrs. Lankester and Child, Revd. Sister, Marrie Annie, Rve. Sister Mary Manrus, Miss C. Madan, Miss H. Madan, Mr. J. J. Muller, Mr. D. A. Panagopulo, Mr. X. Polychronides, Mr. M. Pappamosca, Mrs. S. M. Panas. Mrs. M. Pincus, Mr. Th. Th. Sypsomo, Mr. and Mrs. Willingham. For Aden.—Mrs W. J. Connell and nfant, Sergt. Delany, Mr. V. Dilsizian, Mr. P. A. Dossal, Mr. A. P. Dossal, Lt. J. R. P. Fox.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Terkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Shamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 30th Jan. 1908.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	29	2	5 p m	14	50
Teheran	30	10	30 a m	4	21
Suez	30	1	30 p m	1	21

Cable Alexandria Larnaca interrupted (29-1-08).

Haiti (West Indies) notifies that all offices on Land Line system are temporarily closed for [illegible] raffic (21-1-08).

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Tengyreh 27-1-08

Telegraph line to Ahvaz (Persia) interrupted until further notice telegrams for this place should bear the "Post Bushire" and be charged accordingly (29-1-08).

Turkey route interrupted beyond Bassora (31-1-08).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAIRD.—January 23, at Peshawar, the wife of Brevet Major A. W. F. Baird, D. S. O., Gordon Highlanders, of a son.
BULL, January 20, at Chupra, the wife of Lieutenant G. Bull, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, of a daughter.
BEYTS—At Camp Bhuj Catch, the wife of Lieutenant R F S, Beyts 122nd Rajputana Infantry, of a son.
MORWOOD.—January 24, at Shahjahanpur, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Morwood, I. M. S., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CLAIR-SMITH.—January 22, at Sonbursa, Aileen, the beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Clair-Smith.
MATHIESON—January 20, at Dehra Dun, George Frederick Mathieson, late Supdt, Sind Revenue Survey, aged 59 years.
PRITCHARD.—January 26, Jean, wife of C. J. A. Pritchard
WALKER.—January 26, at Khardah Jute Mills, Titaghur, E. B. S. R, David M. Walker, Calendering Overseer, aged 38 years.

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AND
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KEMP'S
CHIRETTONES.
The cheapest and most effective Tonic and Febrifuge in existence.

Weak?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
No Appetite?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Liver Sluggish?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Fever?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Neuralgia?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Indigestion?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
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BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 14m ; Sun sets, 6h. 31m. ; High water, 9-21m., 10-37a. ; Low water, 3-48m., 3-36a.

P. and O. steamer "Marmora," with English mails of 17th inst., due to arrive at 9 a.m.

Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.

Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p.m., 8-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Meeting in connection with the Motor Reliability Trials, Motor Union Rooms, 7 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Feb. 2nd, New Moon, 2h. 6·5m. p.m.; Feb. 9th, First Quarter, 9h. 57·5m. a. m.; Feb. 17th, Full Moon, 2h. 35·4m, p. m.; Feb. 25th, Last Quarter, 8h. 54·2m. a. m.; Feb. 2nd, in Perigee, 7h. p. m.; Feb. 15th, in Apogee, 8h. p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, February 1.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9-30 p m. Stree Bodhe Jubilee, entertainment to school children, Town Hall. B. V. R. Annual Camp of Instruction, Santa Cruz, 1st to 8th February. Sun rises, 7h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h. 31m. High water, 10-21m., 11-22a. Low water, 4-41m., 4-26a.

Sunday, February 2.—Bombay Hunt, Cross Roads Melon Ground. Automobile Show and Motor Gymkhana, Bombay to Kolhapur and back. Sun rises, 7h. 13m., Sun sets, 6h. 32m., High water, 11-14m., Low water 8m., 5-14a.

Monday, February 3.—Automobile Show and Motor Gymkhana, Bombay to Kolhapur and back. First Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a. m. Bank of India annual meeting, Oriental Buildings, 3 p. m. Arrival of H E the Governor from tour, Grant Road, 8 a. m. "Stree Bodhe" Jubilee: lecture by Mr. Justice Beaman on Position of Woman in Civilised Society, Town Hall. Sun rises, 7h. 13m. Sun sets 6h. 33m. High water, 0-4m., 0-4a. Low water, 6-12m., 6-0a.

Tuesday, February 4.—Bombay Hunt, Sahar village, Lecture by Mr. Frank Anderson, Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, 6-30 p.m. First Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a.m. Automobile Show and Motor Gymkhana, Bombay to Kolhapur and back. Sun rises, 7 h. 13m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 33m. ; High water, 0-45m.; 0-53a ; Low water, 6-55m , 6-45a.

Wednesday, February 5.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. First Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a. m. Automobile Show and Motor Gymkhana, Bombay to Kolhapur and back. Sun rises, 7h. 12m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m. High water, 1-25m. 1-42a. Low water, 7-37m., 7-29a.

Thursday, February 6.—Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz. Lady Warrender's Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. First Criminal Sessions of the High Court. 'Stree Bodhe" Jubilee : lecture by Mr. J. J. Mody on "Emancipation of Woman." Sun rises, 7h. 12m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m. High water, 2-5m., 2-32a. Low water, 8-19m., 8-13a.

BURGLARY IN WALKESHWAR.—Mr. Lalchand Jasodanand has reported to the police that on Tuesday night he retired at 11 o'clock after looking up all the doors of his house in Walkeshwar Road. The next morning he discovered that the staple of the door leading to a room at the back had been wrenched off and jewellery worth Rs 4,622 was stolen from that room.

RUNAWAY MOTOR CAR.—Mr. Mulji Harid's was coming out of Chuckla Street in his motor car on Wednesday evening when, turning into Carnac Road, he lost control over the car, which ran up against a furniture store and knocked down two men who were sitting there at the time. It then collided with a telegraph post, which stopped it from proceeding further.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. G. F. Chalk the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest touching the death of Maroti Subrao, a coal labourer. The deceased was one of a gang of labourers pushing an empty wagon at Wari Bundar railway yard on Wednesday afternoon. Another gang of labourers were pushing another wagon on the same line. The deceased was warned to get out of the way but he did not heed and was jammed between the buffers of the two wagons. He was soon extricated but died in a short time. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Mr. H. E. E. Procter of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., merchants, did the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he has been a well-known supporter, a signal service by delivering a lecture last evening on "The Stately Homes of England." The Hon. Sir Walter Hughes presided, and there was a large gathering of friends of the Association. The lecture was illustrated by beautifully coloured slides, and proved very interesting from the graphic description which Mr. Procter gave of some of the stately edifices at home. A vote of thanks to the lecturer and to the chairman closed the proceedings.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The undermentioned officers passed on the 18th December, an examination relating to the appointment and examination of Cantonment Magistrates :—Lieutenant F. S. Lindesay, 129th Baluchis, Lieutenant R. F. S. Beyts, 122nd Rajputana Infantry ; Lieutenant J. V. M. Biscoe, 107th Pioneers.

Captain E. F. Annand, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Deolali, in the district of Nasik, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in section 260 of the Code.

Mr. Robert Collins, Superintendent of Dharwar Gold Mines, Limited, in the district of Dharwar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district and is invested with additional powers.

Mr. C. A. B Beatty, District Superintendent of Police, Surat, is granted thirty days' privilege leave from the 1st February.

Mr. R. R. Boyd to act as District Superintendent of Police, Surat, during the absence on leave of Mr. Beatty, or pending further orders.

Mr. W. F. Jarvine, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr. O. H. B. Starte, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Bijapur, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. Starte is also appointed, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr. R. B. Ewbank, I. C. S., to be Assistant to the Collector of Kaira.

Mr. A. M. MacMillan, I. C. S., on return to duty, to be Assistant Collector, Kaira.

Mr. Paul Phillipowsky to be Assistant Commissioner of

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AND

BACK *VIA* MAHABLESHWAR.

SUNDAY, THE 2ND FEBRUARY TO 5TH INCLUSIVE.

NOTICE.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING of OBSERVERS DRIVERS, PASSENGERS and all interested in the forthcoming Trials will take place at the Motor Union Rooms, at 7 P.M., punctually, on FRIDAY, the 31st of January, 1908. Car Numbers, Observers' Flags and Books of instructions will be issued and Rules, etc., will be explained. All interested are requested to be present without fail. Names of those not present will be removed and other names substituted unless proper reasons for absence are given to the Secretary by letter previously.

By Order,
N. M. MARSHALL.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JAN. 31, 1908.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

WEDNESDAY'S meeting in the Town Hall, may not be productive of any immediate result in England, but it will serve to show that all sections of the community are at one in condemning the treatment of British Indian subjects in the Transvaal and that they can combine in the interests of justice and fair play. The absence of Government officials from the Town Hall meeting has been remarked; but we may say at once that this is not to be taken as indicating that the meeting had not official countenance or that officialdom does not sympathise with the object for which it was called. It was due to the fact that Government servants are prohibited from taking part in any political movement and that the regulations in this respect are to be more rigorously observed in the future than they have been in the past. By so much as signing the requisition calling upon the Sheriff to convene the meeting certain Government officers transgressed, but we hope their offence will be counted against them for good. The meeting was thoroughly well organised by the Committee responsible for the task and the speakers were judiciously chosen, representing as they did all the principal sections of the population of Bombay. The choice of a Chairman was happy and His Highness the Aga Khan, who has a personal acquaintance of most parts of the British Empire, spoke of his own knowledge when he declared that not only have the Indians united in protesting against the harsh and unfair treatment meted out to their fellow-subjects in South Africa, but they have been warmly supported in their efforts by distinguished Englishmen of all parties and classes and schools of thought. His Highness put the case quite plainly when he said that what Indians ask is not any great or revolutionary change in the policy of the Imperial Government towards an autonomous colony, nor do they call upon that colony to open its doors to unrestricted Asiatic immigration, but they protest against the Transvaal Government passing laws which can have no other object than that of driving out, bag and baggage, such unfortunate British Indian subjects as are already in that country and compelling them to submit to degrading conditions and go through formalities that at once place them on the level with criminals. No real excuse, no adequate justification for the objectionable Ordinances has ever been put forward. South Africa has not even the plea that Australia puts forth—of the necessity for a white settlement. Without cheap labour South Africa is impotent. Her own native population will not supply it. But the spirit which actuates the colonial Government is that which finds a reflex in the words of Lord Hindlip, reported by Reuter to day, regarding East Africa. His article is in reply to the recent utterances of Mr. Winston Churchill, who sought to divert Indian emigration from South to East Africa; "The majority of emigrants to Africa are not desirables and are mainly parasites living upon the settlers."

Precisely the same thing may be said and has been said of immigrants into all countries. Were the original stock of whites in Australia desirables—the forebears of these people who now desire to be so exclusive? Are the whites in South Africa all desirables? Are the European immigrants into India all desirables? With all the powers possessed by the police the wonder is so few are deported. Is not the term parasite capable of a very wide interpretation? Does not every man prey upon his neighbour! "Big fleas have little fleas upon their backs to bite 'em, and little fleas have lesser fleas—and so *ad infinitum*." The Socialist dubs every lord a parasite. To the retail shopkeeper the itinerant vendor of goods and chattels is a parasite of the most loathsome kind, because he sells for two annas and makes a profit on the articles the shopkeeper cannot offer at four; so heavy are the rates and taxes he must pay. But the hawker can be made to take out a license. And as to the Indian pedlar or labourer being objected to on account of his colour, is not he of a better strain, a more honest nature and a more law-abiding subject than the rabble of Roumania and the riff-raff of the Grecian Archipelago and the scum of the Levant, the cut-throats of Odessa who walk and work side by side with British subjects and claim and receive equal rights with them? Is it to be marvelled at that the respectable Indians in South Africa prefer to go to jail to consenting to be classed as inferior to these beings? Is it a matter for astonishment that discharged soldiers who have fought for the British Government ask to be shot on the veldt. in preference to being subjected to the indignities the Transvaal Government propose to inflict upon them? Do we need doubt Indian loyalty any longer when, in face of the insults offered to them, we find their leaders preaching patience and moderation. "At this meeting" said the Aga Khan, "we must enter our unanimous and emphatic protest against the wrongs inflicted on our fellow-subjects in the Transvaal and appeal to Government, for the sake of humanity, and the Imperial stake involved in the question, and the possible disastrous effects upon British prestige in India, to take prompt and effective measures to redress the grievances which are so unjustly inflicted upon Indians by the Transvaal Government." A policy of retaliation and boycott against South Africa was suggested as a final resort, but unfortunately it could have very little practical result. We take little from South Africa that we could not get elsewhere. A boycott would amount to nothing; even if boycotting were a legitimate proceeding.

We hold that a British subject is entitled to free access to any and every part of the British Empire and that is a right which should never be denied him. At the same time we must not forget—whether or not the best and safest. remedy for the position now existing lies in the direction of making Indians independent of and indifferent to the attractions of emigration by encouraging them to develop the resources of their own country, as Sir Sassoon David said the other day—it is one of the best and safest. When there is not a sufficiency of remunerative employment in any country emigration increases. And it is not the loafer or the imcompetent artisan who goes abroad, It is the most enterprising, the most ambitious and most capable workman who seeks elsewhere what he knows to be the value of skill. And in the Transvaal, as elsewhere, the Indian artificers who have gone from their native land are those we could least afford to spare. There is, as Mr. Armstrong observed on Wednesday, any amount of work to be done in India and we endorse his advocacy of greater efforts by the natives of this country in the development of its resources. By this means the necessity for emigration will diminish. No one, especially an Indian, will seek across the seas that which he can find at home. Mr. Armstrong remarked that "it would not be wise to force ourselves upon the colonies, and after all if the colonies do not want us why should we go to them when there is so much good work to be done here and plenty of money to be earned in the shape of good wages!" That however is not the question at all—even assuming the statement is absolutely correct. There will be plenty of work and wages when more has been done for the development of the resources of this country. Meantime it is necessary, as well as desirable, that emigration to some extent shall continue. Even if it were not, the fact remains that many of our British Indian fellow-subjects have emigrated and we claim for them fair treatment and justice, equal rights with every other British subject, wherever they may be. They have equal liabilities and responsibilities and nothing but equal liberty and equality before the law will suffice. A man is a man if he is willing to toil the world over, and British Indians must be treated as men not as dogs by every country which claims kinship with or the protection of the Mother Country. The British Government, as shown by the correspondence published in the recent blue book, has failed to appreciate the situation, and has been found wanting in its methods of grappling therewith Under a Liberal Government which at the hustings advocates little short of liberty, equality and fraternity, it was expected that something approaching that condition would have been secured for Indian as well as Britisher wherever he might be. But the present Government has failed to fulfil its promises in many directions—in none more signally than this.

THE DEBT OF CHINA.

The Debt of China is one of the most potent factors in the trend of events in the Far East and yet little is really known of the finances of that country. Of the debts of most of the countries of the world official statements are made from time to time and the greatest care is taken by the various Governments to give the world a proper statement. China does not act in this way. It is averse to publicity and the real state of the Empire's finances can only be conjectured. One has only to look at various works of reference to find out how little is known. Most of the publications give the same figures from year to year with no account taken of amortisation during the year and not always any account of new debts incurred. Before the outbreak of the war with Japan in 1894-5 the foreign debt incurred by China was insignificant in amount. The only loan of which any portion now remains outstanding being a small one of £115,080 at seven per cent issued in 1886 of which £61,980 had been redeemed at the end of 1906 leaving £53,100 still to be redeemed. China formerly fought her wars on a cash basis, but the war with Japan necessitated new methods. A domestic loan for five million taels (£ 750,000) was issued at eight and a half per cent and, thanks to the efforts of the Commissioner of Customs at Canton, was a success. This loan was paid off in 1902. There were also four foreign loans for a total of £ 6,635,000. In addition to these there was the settlement of the war indemnity to Japan for £34,500,000 and with it came the scramble in Europe to obtain financial, and thereby political, influence. During the next three years loans to the amount of £ 47,820,000 were issued, the first being issued in 1895 in France guaranteed by Russia, while Germany and England divided the third loan. Up to December 1906 £5,932,835 of these loans had been paid off. The whole will be cleared off by 1943, all being secured on the Imperial Maritime Customs revenue and on certain additional taxes placed under the supervision of the Maritime Customs. The next order of debt followed the rising of 1900 and has saddled China with £67,500,090 to pay. Of the Government loans and indemnities now outstanding, in whole or in part, the original face value was £123,870,080. Of this amount, £ 9,350,241 had been redeemed by December 31, 1906, leaving £ 113,710,839 then outstanding. The last of the loans will be redeemed in 1944, and the last of the indemnities paid off in 1940. There remain the railway loans secured each on its line of railway and all with a Government guarantee. These are:—(1) Imperial Chinese Railway, £ 2,500,000 at five per cent, of which £ 115,000 has been paid off. (2) Peking Hankow Railway, 112,500,000 francs £4,500,000 at five per cent, of which redemption begins in 1909. (3) Shanghai-Nanking Railway, £ 2,900,000 (out of an authorised issue of £ 3,250,000) at five per cent. (4) Canton-Hankow Railway, £ 1,000,000 lent by the Government of Hongkong at four per cent. (5) Canton-Kowloon Railway, £1,500,000 in course of issue (June, 1907) at five per cent. The total amount of the foreign debt constituting an obligation of the Imperial Government and secured on its revenues, including Government loans not yet paid off, indemnity (1901) and railway loans, is as follows:—Total amount of original issue, £135,270,080. Charge in 1906 for interest and sinking fund (including one redemption in January, 1907), £7,433,749. Paid off to January 31, 1907, £9,974,241 leaving outstandings of £125,295,839. China long resisted blandishments to improve herself on foreign capital but she has fallen irretrievally into the pit and it remains to be seen in the next few years whether an attempt will be made to get abreast of other nations or whether the simple but disastrous method of repudiation will find favour.

THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

The Bengal Government has somewhat tardily issued the administration report of the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta, for 1906-07, which indicates steady progress in every direction and records a balance of receipts over expenditure, of Rs. 1,17,928, the total income being a few thousands over one crore. With the amount brought over from the previous year this gives a surplus revenue of twenty-nine and a half lakhs. Capital work during the year absorbed one hundred and four lakhs, the chief items being the extensions at Budge-Budge, new Officers' quarters, pumping stations, tea and jute warehouses and hide sheds, and suction dredgers, of which it may be observed that practically all are income earning works and so tend to promote the prosperity of the Port. The finances of the Port seem to be in a thoroughly sound condition. The Port's capital debt is a little less than six crores with security valued at more than eight crores—although this is a low estimate as the increased value of much of the land has not been taken into account, while a large amount of foreshore land on both sides of the river is entirely omitted from the calculation, and finally there is the sinking fund for the redemption of debentures amounting to over fifty-eight lakhs. In spite of extensions the report notes that 127 vessels were detained for 347 days—almost three days each—for want of berths, and 58 vessels discharged at the docks, owing to no jetty being available. To an extent this seems to have been the result of too thick arrivals, for while 56 per cent of import cargo steamers were delayed for want of jetties, the average period during which each of the berths was vacant was 36 days. The gross tonnage entertained in the port was 6,186,757 contributed by 1,595 vessels, against 5,709,424, and 1,531 vessels in the previous year, and the payments by these showed an increase of eleven lakhs, the jetties providing an additional Rs. 78,000, the port and port approaches Rs. 1,07,600, wet docks Rs. 2,35,600, and Railway Rs. 3,65,000. The increase in dock accommodation is an outstanding feature which is accentuated by the fact that at one time it was opposed by almost everyone in Calcutta. Through the Docks, there has been an increase in the shipment of jute by sixty-five thousand tons, of tea by ten thousand tons. The total exports over the quays aggregating 3,796,404 tons against 3,348,802 tons last year, and the imports—these being exceptional except in the case of sugar which showed an increase—186,815 tons against 54,826 tons average over the past five years. Shipments of coal at 3,000,081 tons established a record, the total of the previous year being 2,558,502 tons. On the other hand the report of the Port Officer shows that the river is not as carefully supervised as it might be, and better work may reasonably be expected of the dredger in keeping the approaches ready for the heavier tonnage which is now using the port.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

So far as India is concerned the feature of the opening of Parliament was the reference made to the outlook in this country and Indians in the Transvaal. As regards the former, His Majesty's speech announced that prompt and well considered measures of relief have been taken and the situation has been faced both by the stricken people and by Government with courage and hope. With reference to the latter question Mr. Asquith, who stood in the place of the Premier, "deprecated discussion in regard to the position of Indians in the Transvaal, as the Government had the best ground for hoping that the negociations which were now proceeding would remove any just cause for grievance without the Transvaal sacrificing its policy." What that means is by no means clear. If any just cause of grievance is removed it means that Indians are placed on an equal footing with other subjects of the Crown, and that can scarcely be accomplished without a sacrifice of policy by the Transvaal Government. Presumably the Asiatic Ordinance will remain in force, exception being made in favour of British Indian subjects. But this is only surmise. It is satisfactory so far as it goes, however that Mr. Harold Cox, who has been a consistent advocate of Indian rights, withdrew an amendment to the Address, of which he had given notice—or actually moved. So we may take that it there is reasonable hope of some kind of compromise being effected.

We learn that Mr. N. W. Vaughan, who has been substantively appointed to the office of Deputy Post Master, Bombay, is to act until further orders as Presidency Post Master, Bombay, in succession to Mr. E. R. Jardine, who has been transferred to Burma as Post Master General.

SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E. has been nominated to be an Additional Member of the Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Oriental," with the homeward mails of the 25th instant, arrived a Aden at 8 p.m. on Wednesday the 29th January.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "China," with the outward mails of the 24th instant, passed Suez at 11-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 29th January.

THE German East Africa Line s. s. "President" arrived at Mombasa from Bombay yesterday.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Persia" left Trieste for Bombay on the 27th instant, and is due here on the 17th February.

THE Florio and Rubattino s.s. "Dco. Balduino," from Genoa, left Aden for Bombay on the 30th instant, and is expected to arrive on the evening of the 4th February.

THE Railway Conference has been sitting in Calcutta yesterday to discuss arrangements for Railway Conciliation Boards.

TRACES of coal are said to have been found within twelve miles of Nagpur and a geological examination of the area in the neighbourhood is to take place.

THE Border Military Police Enquiry Commission, we understand, will assemble in April when Colonel Maconchy, who has been given an extension of leave, returns to India.

A REPORT from Dahra Ismail Khan states that a signalling party while at work on Monday in the hills about Sarwakai in Waziristan were attacked by the Mahsuds. The tribesmen were beaten off and lost two men killed.

MR. H. A. B. VERNON, I.C.S., who is lying in the General Hospital at Madras with concussion of the brain owing to a riding accident, is progressing favourably but will probably have to go home on furlough.

A DARING tiger walked into the Post Office at Siliguri, a town in Bengal and a railway station between Calcutta and Darjeeling. The "bleating of a kid attracted the tiger," which started to feast on the kid; but a neighbouring planter, summoned by a postal peon, shot the tiger.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

THE CULT OF THE CAT.

The Spring Hat.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

The cult of the cat, in this country at any rate, has never been more popular than at the present moment. The ancients are generally understood to have had a respect amounting to veneration for the feline species, but the cult of the cat as it is practised to-day by our modern women is strictly commercial. As a matter of fact women, from the country parson's daughter who wants to add to the family income to the Society lady in the grip of the modern craze for money making which has taken even our peeresses into trade, have discovered that the cat can be made to pay.

This week the Southern Counties Cat Club, one of the thirty odd cat clubs that have sprung up during the last few years with the object of improving the breed, held a great show in London at which nearly five hundred cats were penned. Well known breeders—they were practically all women—were present in numbers and it was from one of these ladies that I obtained some interesting details of the fashionable cult of the cat.

Queen Alexandra possesses a corps of thirty cats for whom there are special attendants, but the King's niece, Princess Louise of Schleswieg Holstein is the member of the Royal family who has gone in for cats on the largest scale. Her catteries at Cumberland Lodge are famous among the "fancy" and the Princess has heard many champions. Lady Alexander who entered over thirty cats for the Show is another successful breeder, while Lady Decies, who is also interested in dogs, is the owner of many aristocrats of catland. The prices paid for these famous cats would be an eye-opener for those who only know the cat in a domestic sense. Many of the cats at this show were valued by their owners at £1,000 and anything from twenty-five to fifty pounds may be paid for a little pedigree kitten.

THE QUEEN'S CHOW.

Speaking of pets, an interesting addition has just been made to the kennels at Sandringham, where the Queen has an enormous collection of dogs, ranging from the stray to many veteran champions of many Kennel Club Shows. The new pet is a chow and a particularly fine specimen of that most fashionable species. Chows were of course to be seen in plenty in the West End last season but a really good specimen can only be obtained with the greatest difficulty. The Queen's chow is a gift from Colonel Sir Henry Knollys, King Edward's equerry, on whose behalf Captain M. A. Hamer, of the 129th Baluchis, Indian Army, undertook a journey of twelve thousand miles. The precious dog was found in the heart of the Chinese Empire and reached England via Vancouver and Montreal on the Canadian liner "Empress of Ireland." Her Majesty is reported to be greatly delighted with the new pet who is still, by the way, to be given a name.

THE CHILDREN'S PARTY SEASON.

The first weeks of the new year are always a happy time, both in town and country, for with the picturesque Hunt Balls in the Shires and the children's parties in London, the ball of social activity rolls quite merrily.

Lady Kinnoull gave the first of the season's children's parties and her little daughter Lady Elizabeth Hay did the honours with pretty dignity and her baby sister in long clothes was handed round for admiration by Lady Kinnoull. Very gay too was the children's Costume Ball at the Gaeity Restuarant where there was a great gathering of the children of artists of all degrees from the poster artist to the R. A. The fathers of the little guests had in most cases designed their frocks with charming results, many of the little ones being dressed after the fashion of famous pictures.

Except for the very tiny tots, dancing is the favourite amusement and new cotillions are warmly welcomed by the young people. The cinematograph show has taken the place of the conjurer who was such a favourite feature of the children's party of an earlier generation. A present hunt was a delightful ideal of one children's hostess this season. The presents were each ticketed with the name of one of the guests and then hidden in various parts of the house for the children to find. This method was found to be infinitely more amusing than the familiar bran tub, while the Christmas Tree is best left for Christmas week.

FANCY DRESS BALL AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

To-night the Juvenile Fancy Dress Ball at the Mansion House marks the high water mark of the children's party season. This annual function is immensely popular and it always brings out a tremendous display of the possibilities in fancy dress for children, so much so in fact that American women bitterly bewail the fact that New York has no corresponding function. The spectacle of some hundreds of little folk in quaint and carefully thought out costumes is always a pleasing one and this year, so I am told, the response to the invitations from the Mansion House has been greater than ever. Many of the dresses will be taken from the children's library. Mother Goose characters are always so easy and inexpensive to copy and the result is invariably pretty and childish. "Alice in Wonderland," and "Peter Pan" costumes are in demand and there is quite a rage for the dainty costumes of the Merry Widow which is still drawing all the world to Daly's Theatre. Little Miss Hooks of Holland are also greatly in evidence.

THE SPRING HAT.

I wonder why it is that the new fashions in millinery always leak out weeks earlier than the new styles in gowns. While the great man milliners of Pairs are now evolving the fashionable coat and the modish gown for the spring of 1908, the spring hat has already taken definite shape. In material at any rate the new hat is something of a novelty for it is made of drawn crepe de chine. It is very wide of brim and has a two inch bias felt of taffetas in the same shade all round the edge. The crown however varies greatly. Some are quite Chinese in outline with a quaint pointed crown, while others show the high flower-pot crown which is now so popular, and all are lavishly trimmed with feathers and aigrettes. The trimming of the new spring hat like its crown varies, but the favourite trimming of the moment is the coronet of large ostrich tips placed round the crown. These feathers fall softly forward and give the effect of an immensely large and important crown.

The revival of the Cavalier hat will be another feature of spring millinery fashions. The new Cavalier hat turns sharply up at the side in the true style, a full aigrette or a cluster of ostrich feathers giving a characterstic finish.

SPECIAL JEWELERY FOR THE AFTERNOON.

Afternoon jewelery has become a speciality at the jewellers, the result of course of the present fashion for wearing quantities of jewelery in the day time. While a display of diamonds would be in the worst possible taste in the day time, a set of jewelery to match a pretty afternoon gown is distinctly pleasing. Hand wrought metal and semi-precious stone jewelery is the favoraite for this purpose. I spoke of the popularity of the coral cameo last week but many other stones, chrysoprase topaz, jade amethyst, clouded amber tourmaline, opal, matrix and azurite a curiously shaded blue and green stone for example, are also in requisition. Necklets, bracelets, brooches and even belt clasps are all carried out *en suite*. A new and rather grand novelty in ear-rings has made its appearance at one of the most exclusive West End jewellers. Two pearls, one black and the other white, are suspended from slender gold chains in each ear-ring. The peculiarty however lies in the fact that one of the pair has the black pearl next the ear and the long drop of white pearl, while the other ring reverses the positions of the black and white pearls.

THE DUBLIN CASTLE MYSTERY.

The robbery of the jewels of the Order of St. Patrick from Dublin Castle grows more mysterious than ever. The jewels were stolen last July and ever since their disappearance there have been persistent rumours of their return, which have always been officially contradicted. It is an open secret, however, that the Irish police have given up the search for the jewels and many do not scruple to say that the thief is perfectly well-known and is an official in a high position at Dublin Castle. Now comes the news of a startling development in the affair, which has brought public interest to bear on it once more. Though the case at first sight appears to be simply one of robbery, such as is left to the police to settle, the Government have appointed a Commission to inquire into all the circumstances attending the disappearance of the jewels, and this unusual procedure is responsible for another crop of wild rumours.

The Commission will inquire whether there was culpable neglect involved in the disappearance of the jewels, and if so, fix the responsibility on some person or persons. The investigation is to begin to-day and people are waiting in eager anticipation of some light at last being thrown on the mystery. The value of the jewels, by the way, was between fifty and sixty thousand pounds and a reward of one thousand was offered for their recovery.

BOMBAY PROGRESS AND EXPANSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your articles published on Monday and Tuesday revive the question as to whether the B. B. and C. I. Railway should cease at Grant-Road. Up to now, only one side of the question has been ventilated, and the public may have a general idea that there is some possibility of the rails being taken up, and the stations pulled down, from Grant Road to Colaba.

There has been much discussion over the possibilities of such an event taking place, but few, besides yourself, appear to have tried to show how utterly impracticable it is. Some have spoken and written of electric trams taking the passengers from Grant Road. See how it works out at a glance:—15,000 passengers pass beyond Grand Road Station in the busy season between 8 o'clock and 11-30. Now suppose the trams carry 50 each (which they cannot) and that they travel at intervals of two minutes (which is impossible, on account of the time taken in turning round and clearing at the terminals) this would clear 1,500 per hour. Now a Rule o Three sum: Taking these figures as a basis, at what time would a passenger arriving at Grant Road at 11-30 reach his office in the Fort? I make it 8 p.m. giving half an hour for the run; but I have quoted times that could not possibly be kept, and if I were a passenger by such an improved route I would count myself lucky to get to office in time for the "next day's" work. This settles the tram. A more important question: The B. B. and C. I. Railway has practically made the suburbs of Bandra, Santa Cruz, Andheri, Malad and Borivli, by giving their residents easy and fast access to Bombay. Any person who had not seen these suburbs for six years would be lost; houses in all directions, and more are building to accommodate the ever-growing population. Are the owners of this property to see it fall into decay and the suburbs practically depopulated? This is what it would mean if we stopped the Railway at Grant Road.

The other proposed remedy is to run the B. B. and C. I. trains into the Victoria Terminus *via* Dadar Junction. The G. I. P. answer this. They have insufficient room for their own traffic and to accommodate the B. B. and C. I. they would need two more roads from Victoria Terminus to Dadar, which would mean the acquisition of land and house property over six miles of the most crowded and expensive building property in Bombay. They would have to nearly double the size of Victoria Terminus. How they would do it still remains a problem, and re-build all their stations up to Dadar.

Who will pay for this, and who will pay the compensation demand by the B. B. and C. I. for dismantling the line from Colaba to Grant Road? The answer will be that it is more probable that we shall see the line between Grant Road and Colaba quadrupled and worked by Electric Engines than abolished. The problem of housing the people outside Bombay will have to be faced, and the means of transit must be improved, not reduced.—Yours, &c.,

AN INTERESTED OBSERVER.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have very properly taken exception to that part of the opinion of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce which recommends the discontinuance of the B. B. and C. I. Railway line at Grant Road, and it is not surprising that your contemporary has endeavoured to support that recommendation with a warmth quite in keeping with its former perfervid utterances on the subject.

When it is remembered that a similar proposal was brought forward by that body in Lord Lamington's time and rejected with overwhelming facts and figures by Government and a strong public feeling, the revival of the subject raises the question whether the Chamber is competent to express an opinion in the matter with due regard to the convenience of the travelling public.

I appeal particularly on behalf of the middle classes, of those hundreds of thousands of respectable persons who constitute the backbone of the passenger traffic. One has only to witness every passenger train that disgorges its load at Church Gate station to be convinced of the folly of terminating the line at Grant Road or Parel. See the thousands of passengers that daily flock into the Fort by Rail from Grant Raad and the intermediate stations. Surely they would be deprived of the cheap railway convenience they now have. Apart from the loss of time and frequent crowding out which passengers would be subject to if they travelled by electric cars from those places, such a course would be positively more expensive—and *that* is a very important consideration to be kept in view in these hand-to-mouth days. Moreover, to deprive the public of railway communication south of Grant Road would practically lead to many of those who have betaken to the suburbs to flock back into Bombay for residential purposes, and thus frustrate the very object which Government are most anxious to encourage.

I trust that these few remarks will be sufficient to justify the summary rejection of any proposal to disturb the existing line up to Church Gate Station, at which point, however, there would seem to be no objection to the line terminating as, after the removal of the Cotton Green from Colaba, the traffic between Church Gate Station and Colaba would be practically *nil*. Moreover, the termination of the line at Church Gate and construction of a carriage road along the Sea Face from Chowpatty to Church Gate would remove the grievance of the residents of Chowpatty and Malabar Hill, who would then be able to drive into the Fort without having to wait at a level crossing as at present.—Yours, &c.,

ALEX. J. AGA BEG.

DURING the week ending 28th January twelve chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of these, 3 were purchased by the farmer at Godhra, 4 by the farmer at Ahmedabad, 1 by the farmer at Porbandar, and 2 by the farmer at Cambay. The farmers at Dhrol, Rajkot, Dodka Mewas, and Pander Mewas purchased half a chest each. During the week 864 chests were imported from Indore and 150 from Ahmedabad.

APROPOS of Major Forestier-Walker's impending retirement, in March or April, a Cawnpore correspondent refers to the rapid expansion of the Government Harness and Saddlery Factory, which now shows an annual turnover of Rs. 30 lakhs. During his tenure of the post of Superintendent, since 1888, Major Forestier-Walker has introduced many improvements, one of the most important being the scheme to electrify the Factory. Another great improvement introduced by Major Walker is the "drum" system of tanning, which reduces the time occupied in tanning from 12 or 18 months to 15 to 30 days. Captain Lane, who has had many years' experience under Major Forestier-Walker, is a very popular officer and will succeed to the post of Superintendent.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending January 28 was 720, giving a death-rate of 37·01 per annum per thousand as against 33·55 the corresponding period of last year, and 23·77 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 79 died from fevers; 20, plague; 6, small-pox; 18, measles; 4, leprosy; 42, phthisis; 42, diseases of the nervous system; 200, affections of the respiratory organs; 42, diarrhœa; 20, dysentery; 24, still-born; 93, old-age and debility; 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 15; Brahmin, 26; Lingast, 4; Bhattia, 6; Hindu of other castes, 347; Hindu low caste, 95; Musalman, 156; Parsee, 24; Native Christian, 22; Eurasian, 2; European, 1; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 405 as against 388 the corresponding period of last year, and 397 the average over the past five years.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

Severe Criticism.

HOPES FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

LORD RIPON ON MACEDONIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 30.

In the debate on the Address, Lord Lansdowne in the House of Lords, and Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons criticised the concessions made by Great Britain in Persia, under the Anglo-Russian Agreement.

The speakers dwelt on the lawlessness of Ireland, Mr. Balfour announcing an official opposition amendment in reference to the deplorable state of Ireland.

Mr Asquith deprecated discussion in regard to the position of Indians in the Transvaal, as the Government had the best ground for hoping that the negotiations which were now proceeding would remove any just cause for grievance, without the Transvaal sacrificing its policy.

Mr. Harold Cox then withdrew the amendment which he had moved on the subject.

LATER.

In the debate in the House of Lords last evening, Lord Ripon, referring to the position in Macedonia, said that the Government would use every effort to maintain concert with Europe. Questions were involved, he said, which might give rise to a war between Great Britain and Turkey leading inevitably to a European war which would be the greatest of conceivable evils.

Referring to the Ameer's delay in approving the Anglo-Russian Convention, which was eminently advantageous to the Ameer, Lord Ripon said that Lord Minto had instructed the British Agent at Kabul to urge the despatch of an answer. Failing that Lord Minto would doubtless take the necessary steps to make some intimation in the matter.

RIOTS AT LISBON.

Police Injured by the Mob.

ANTI-GOVERNMENT PLOT SUSPECTED.

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

Rioting took place at Lisbon yesterday, and the police dispersed groups of rioters who were armed with revolvers.

Several were injured, mostly among the police.

LONDON, JANUARY 30.

An Official Note has been issued at Lisbon stating that conerted attacks were made on the police in different quarters on Tuesday evening, in which one was killed and several wounded.

The attacks indicate the existence of an anti-Government plot.

Numerous arrests, including Republican and Progressist leaders, were made.

CANADA AND JAPAN IMMIGRATION.

Premier's Stirring Appeal.

BRITAIN'S CLOSE ALLY.

LONDON, JANUARY 30.

A telegram from Ottowa states that the Canadian House of Commons, has defeated by 100 votes against 45, an opposition motion, dissenting from any treaty which deprives Parliament of control over immigration.

Sir W. Laurier made a stirring appeal on behalf of Imperial interests and asked whether Japanese were only to be admitted in the event of a war when they would join the British in protecting Canadian shores.

The Speaker of the British Columbian House of Assembly has disallowed a resolution recommending the impeachment of the Governor for not assenting to the Natal Act of 1907.

LORD CURZON IN THE LORDS.

Election Admitted.

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

The Lords admitted Lord Curzon's claims, and he took the oath and his seat this evening.

The Lord Chancellor was satisfied that Lord Curzon was entitled to be elected.

THE PREMIER ABSENT.

Home Rule Again.

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman was absent from Parliament to-day, and Mr. Asquith acted as leader.

Mr. Redmond gave notice of his Home Rule Resolution, and asked time for its discussion.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

Prince von Bulow Replies to M. Delcasse.

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

A Communique to Prince von Bulow's organ does not believe the future belongs to Delcassism.

Europe, it adds, can never become tranquil amid the dance of ententes round a single Power.

Such a policy exercises pressure which generates counter-pressure.

SIR C. SPRING RICE.

Retirement from Teheran.

LONDON, JANUARY 30.

Sir C. Spring Rice will not resume his post at Teheran, owing to ill-health.

THE CHUMBI VALLEY.

Evacuation Ordered.

Reuter's Agency is informed that the evacuation of the Chumbi Valley has been ordered.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

THE UGANDA PROPOSAL.

Mr. Gandhi's Trial.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 29, 7-15 P.M.

An article written by Lord Hindlip has appeared in the "Empire Review" in which he condemns the iniquitous proposal to make East Africa a sort of annexe to India.

He insists that the majority of emigrants to Africa are not desirables, and are mainly parasites living upon the settlers.

The following is the account of the trial of Mr. Gandhi as recorded by "Indian Opinion." Several other cases were heard at the same time by Mr. H. H. Jordan of the Criminal Court at Johannesburg. They were asked whether they held duly issued registration certificates, under law 2 of 1907, and upon receiving replies in the negative, they were all promptly arrested, and charged under Section 8, sub-section 2, of Act 2 of 1907, in that they were in the Transvaal without a registration certificate issued under the Act. The Court was crowded to excess, and it seemed as if, at one time, the barrier would be overthrown.

Among those present were Mr. Geo. Godfrey, Dr. M. A. Pereira, the Editor of "Indian Opinion," and many other friends of and sympathisers with the accused.

Mr. D.J. Schuurman prosecuted on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Attorney, Barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple, Hon. Secretary of the British Indian Association of the Transvaal, was the first of the accused to be dealt with. He pleaded guilty.

Superintendent Vernon, of the T.T P., gave evidence as to the arrest. He said the accused was an Asiatic over 16 years of age, resident in the Transvaal. At 10 a.m. that morning he called on Mr. Gandhi to produce his registration certificate, but he failed to do so and said he had not got one.

Mr. Gandhi asked no questions, but went into the box prepared to make a statement. He said what he was about to state was not evidence, but he hoped the Court would grant him indulgence to make a short explanation, seeing that he was an officer of that Court. He wished to say why he had not submitted to this.

Mr. Jordan: I don't think that has anything to do with it. The law is there, and you have disobeyed it. I don't want any political speeches made.

Mr. Gandhi: I don't want to make any political speeches.

Mr. Jordan: The question is, have you registered or not? If you have not registered there is an end of the case. If you have any explanation to offer "admissiercordiam" as regards the order I am going to make that is another story. There is the law, which has been passed by the Transvaal legislature and sanctioned by the Imperial Government. All I have to do and all I can do is to administer that law as it stands.

Mr. Gandhi said he did not wish to give any evidence in extenuation, and he knew that legally he could not give evidence at all.

Mr. Jordan: All I have to deal with is legal evidence. What you want to say, I suppose, is that you do not approve of the law and you conscientiously resist it.

Mr. Gandhi: That is perfectly true.

Mr. Jordan: I will take the evidence if you say you conscientiously object.

Mr. Gandhi was proceeding to state when he came to the Transvaal and the fact that he was secretary to the British Indian Association when Mr. Jordan said he did not see how that affected the case.

Mr. Gandhi: I said that before. I simply asked the indulgence of the Court for five minutes.

Mr. Jordan: I don't think this is a case in which the Court should grant any indulgence. You have defied the law.

Mr. Gandhi: Very well, sir, then I have nothing more to say.

Mr. Schuurman pointed out that the accused as well as all other Asiatics had been given ample time in which to register. It appeared that the accused did not intend to register, and therefore he did not think the Court should give him any long time in which to leave the country. He must apply for and order for accused to leave the country in 48 hours.

Mr. Jordan, in giving his decision, said the Government had been extremely lenient and yet it appeared that none of these people had registered. They had set the law of the Colony at defiance with the result that the Government had taken that step. He had power under the Asiatic Registration Ordinance, the Peace Preservation Act, and the Immigration Act to order the accused to leave the Colony within a certain number of days. He had no wish to be harsh in the matter, and he did not intend to adopt the suggestion of Mr. Schuurman in regard to 48 hours. He should make reasonable orders. He must give Mr. Gandhi and the others time to collect their goods and chattels. At the same time he need not point out to Mr. Gandhi that under the law certain penalties were provided. The minimum sentence if the order were not complied with was one month with or without hard labour; and if the offender were found in the Colony seven days after that sentence expired the minimum sentence which could be inflicted was six months. He did hope that a little common sense would be shown in these matters, and that the Asiatic population of the Colony would realise that they could not trifle and play with the Government. If they did they would find that when an individual set himself up against the will of the State, the State was stronger than the individual, and the individual suffered and not the State.

Mr. Gandhi interrupting the Magistrate, asked him to make the order for 48 hours. If they could get it shorter even than that they would be more satisfied.

Mr. Jordan: If that is the case I should be the last person in the world to disappoint you. Leave the Colony within 48 hours is my order.

Subsequently Mr. Gandhi defended his co-accused.

THE GERMAN REICHSTAG.

Navy Bill Adopted.

LONDON, JANUARY 30.

The German Reichstag has adopted the second reading of the Navy Bill.

Replying to Herr Bebel who protested that the increase in the Navy was only aimed at Great Britain, Herr von Tirpitz declared that Germany was strengthening her Navy merely on the principle that those who were friends to-day might be enemies to-morrow.

He said that he failed to see anywhere any cause for conflict between Britain and Germany.

NEW SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

Unopposed Return.

LONDON, JANUARY 30.

Mr. Samuel Evans, M. P., has been re-elected unopposed on his appointment as Solicitor-General.

AMERICAN FINANCIAL CRISIS.

Two Bank Failures.

LONDON, JANUARY 30.

Telegrams from New York state that the New Amsterdam National Bank with liabilities of 4½ million dollars and the Mechanics and Traders Bank with a capital of two million dollars have been closed.

GREEK STEAMER STRANDED.

Twelve Hundred Pilgrims Involved.

LONDON, JANUARY 30.

The Greek steamer "Eleni" is stranded in a dangerous position, at Jeddah.

Twelve hundred pilgrims have been landed from her.

(Other telegrams will be found on page 6.)

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

AT AHMEDABAD.

MONKEYS AND MOSQUES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, TUESDAY, JANUARY 28.

Though certain characteristics peculiar to the people and their country are noticeable all over India, almost every Province has its special features, in the way of religion, physique, flora and animal life. Just as a Continental may travel all over Britain and not once see an otter or a squirrel, or a badger although they are still common in a few places in the West Countrie, so it is possible to cover thousands of miles in India without ever seeing a monkey or a snake. No one would object to missing India's snakes, but not to see her monkeys would be to miss the funniest thing in the whole country. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, on this tour through Gujerat, has had interesting glimpses of India's progress and her decay. Now he has had a glimpse of her monkeys and her mosques—perhaps the most curious things on this part of the continent. The Governor slept last night in the train at Godra, leaving the line at Dakoor, accompanied by Mr. Cadell, on a private visit. His Excellency returned to the railway in the afternoon, and entering the train at Mehmadabad, arrived at 5-20 at Ahmedabad. Just beyond Dakoor His Excellency was rewarded with glimpses of colonies of the familiar grey monkeys of Gujerat. They rocked the trees, and turned somersaults, and chased each other along the line, and seemed the happiest and the best fed members of the animal world. His Excellency and party were greatly amused at their antics.

At Ahmedabad the Governor found himself also amongst the mosques. It is just upon five hundred years since Ahmed Shah founded the City; and here the Mahomedan monarchs of Gujerat raised the tombs of their predecessors. Many of these tombs are works of art of a superb character; but old Time has blasted many a magnificent sepulchre, and little but their ruins now remain. Ahmedabad is still rich in minarets and domes. The Hindus, too, have several exquisite buildings to show. The mosques of Rani Sipari Muhafiz Khan, the old Jumma Musjid, or mosque of Ahmed Shah, the Tami Mosque and the tombs of the Queens are perhaps Ahmedabad's chief lions. But Ahmedabad does not live only on its past. It has seen great progress in modern times; and its huge railway station, and admirable appointments for European travellers, and its great factory chimneys tell the story of its recent commercial enterprise.

On arriving at Ahmedabad station the Governor was met by a great gathering of members of the Corporation, Officers of the 122nd Rajputana Infantry, the I. M. S. and the I. C. S. The Chairman of the Corporation then read an Address to His Excellency, which was presented in a handsome casket which bore references to the following buildings:—Shahibag, Bhadar, The Gujarat College, Three Gates, Karanj, Queen's Mosque, King's Tomb, Jumma Musjid, Hathising's Temple, Sarkhej's Roja, Swaminarayan's Temple, Kankaria. Mofiskhan Mosque, a Cotton Mill, Shah Alam Roja, Shah Alam Mosque, and Rani Sipri Mosque. The address is already published.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

I thank you cordially for the hearty welcome you have accorded to us on the occasion of our first visit to your ancient, important, and most interesting city.

I have long wished to see the fine specimens of Indo-Saracenic architecture for which Ahmedabad is famous. The combination of the Mahomedan pointed arch and minaret with the beautiful architectural ornamentation for which the Hindus of Gujerat have long been famous, and of which I am glad to know that they still retain the art, can nowhere be seen in such perfection as here. I hope that this happy blending of the genius of the two communities will always continue in the form of active co-operation for promoting the welfare of the people of Ahmedabad.

I am sorry to hear from you that, in spite of the heavy outlay on the water works of the city, there is still a deficiency. In part this is doubtless due to the increase of population and of industries; but I am inclined to think that the expenditure of water is greater than it should be and that there may be preventible waste.

I understand that there are defects in the plans which have been submitted to the Government and that these plans have been returned for alteration.

The Municipality may count on the sympathetic consideration of the Government: but I need not tell you that it is essential to make certain that the new plans are the possible ones, also that the administration to the water supply should be placed on sound economic basis.

I venture to suggest that you should obtain the opinion of that most talented and experienced Engineer, Mr. Visvesvaraya, as he would be able to give you admirable advice regarding these matters.

I noticed in the papers the other day that there had been complaints of the efficiency of the fire brigade. I need not point out how important it is that this service should be made as perfect as possible, and I have no doubt that you have taken steps to remedy any defects if they exist.

In common with other Municipalities you are in need of a larger revenue. I can well understand your difficulties in this respect, having regard to the many requirements of Ahmedabad. I am, however, not quite satisfied that your income from water supply is as large as it might be.

I notice, for example, that the rating of mills, though lately increased, is distinctly lower than elsewhere, and I think that the great mill industry might be willing to contribute more for the supply which is essential to its operations.

I am also doubtful whether it is not advisable to raise the rating for house connections. The consumption per head seems decidedly heavy and while an adequate and readily accessible water supply is a boon to all alike, opportunities for excessive wastage may lead in some cases to insanitary conditions as well as to general depletion.

I am very glad to learn that you have drained nearly one half of the city, and that the most populous portion. I hope that, as of other places, the effect will show itself in the improved health and longevity of the people. You know that the Government is keenly anxious to promote sanitation, and any representations which you may make with this object will be sympathetically considered.

It is most desirable that the congestion of the population should be mitigated and that narrow streets should be opened out to light and air. I trust that this important work will be carried out as means permit and, meanwhile, I hope that the Municipality is careful to reserve land for these purposes.

I fear that I cannot hold out hopes that because Calcutta and Bombay have received assistance for city improvements, Ahmedabad will be similarly endowed. There are many Municipalities with less resources relatively to their needs than yours, and it is not possible to meet all the requirements without an increase of general taxation which would press hardly on the poor. Municipalities must as far as possible be self-reliant and self-supporting, nursing their resources carefully and devoting anxious care to their administration.

In ancient days Ahmedabad suffered terribly from epidemics, and I am thankful to know that of late the visitation of plague has been comparatively light. I have been doing all in my power to advocate the use of protective serum as the most certain means of saving the lives of the poor. I trust that the Municipality will do their utmost to encourage the use of this protective if another outbreak should occur.

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

It is a great satisfaction to me to hear that you are expending liberally on education, and that you realise the inadequacy of the housing of primary scholars. As you are aware, the Government make a grant-in-aid up to 5 per cent of building expenses. More than this is, I regret to say, is impossible at the present time.

I understand that you have a very good Secretary in Mr. Bhailal and that you have lately conferred somewhat greater powers upon him. This is a wise step; but I am doubtful whether it goes far enough.

At Karachi the appointment of an Executive Officer, working, like the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, under the control of the Municipality, has proved most successful. In all large towns it is necessary that executive action should be promptly taken by a responsible officer in order to avoid the delay which may be caused by a reference to the Municipal body. I suggest that you should consider whether it would not be advisable to follow the example of Karachi.

You have asked me to increase the number of elected Councillors to two-thirds of the whole body in place of one-half, and to alter the conditions of the selection of your President. I am not quite clear that any immediate advantage whould be attained by a change of this nature; but I note your wishes and when I have had time to watch the progress of your administration I shall be glad to consider them.

I fear that my reply to your Address is somewhat lengthy; but I am anxious that you should understand that I have given and that I shall continue to give careful consideration to the interests of Ahmedabad.

In conclusion, I welcome your expression of devoted loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor, and I thank you again for the kind reception you have accorded to us—a reception which we shall not forget. It is a great pleasure to me to meet you all and obtain personal knowledge of your wants and aspirations. You may confidently trust I will do all that is in my power to help every good cause and to promote the prosperity and contentment of the people of Ahmedabad."

The Governor having been garlanded, and having shaken hands with the members of the Corporation, drove off in State to the residence of the Commissioner.

To-morrow His Excellency pays a visit to the Mosques and lays a foundation-stone.

THE MONUMENTS OF AHMEDABAD.

JANUARY, 29.

His Excellency rose early this morning and visited the lions of Ahmedabad. Dada Hari's well, which greatly interested the Governor, was built by Bai Hureer, a lady of the Household of Mahmood Bejurra, who founded a suburb called Hareerpar, within the limits of Asarwa, and built in A. D. 1500; also an adjoining mosque and tomb, in which she is buried. The well has flights of steps and galleries descending to the water, and it has no equal in Gujerat, except a well built in the same year by the wife of a Hindu Chief at the village of Adawlji. Its dimensions at the level of the ground are 196 feet by 40 wide. The second shaft of the well is used for irrigational purposes.

Another splendid edifice which attracted the Government House party was Ahmed Shah's mosque situated on the south-west corner of the ancient enclosure called "the Bhudder" and close to the bastion containing the foundation-stone of the city. From its style and the material of which it is composed, it appears to have been the first mosque erected by Ahmed Shah, and from its situation within the precincts of the palace, it was ever afterwards the private chapel of the royal household. The facade is undecorated except by a few string-courses and cornices of elementary Hindu ornament, and is pierced by five large pointed arches and eight windows latticed with perforated stone. The stunted and tapering minarets mark the first efforts of the Hindu architects to execute these characteristic features of the style of their conquerors. In the interior five large and several smaller domes, formed of converging stones and richly decorated, are supported by rows of pillars mostly taken at random from Hindu temples, and some of them still bearing unmutilated figures and emblems. The porch to the north leading into the latticed "Princess's Gallery" is unmistakeably Hindu throughout and may possibly be part of some temple upon whose site the mosque was planted. The pulpit was covered by a canopy, its balustrade is of yellow marble, carved in a leafy pattern, and its steps, as also the whole pavement of the mosque, are white marble. In the courtyard is a mound called Gunj Shahid, or the heap of martyrs—the tomb of warriors who perished in fight with the infidel, and were interred here as a special mark of royal favour.

The famous Jumma Musjid of course evoked great admiration from the visitors. The splendid edifice, which was completed on 1423, is situated on the south side of the main street, a little outside the Teen Durwaza, and was originally the centre of a vast square, but has been gradually shut in by the erection of houses against its outer walls. Like all other Mahomedan mosques it faces east. The northern and southern porches lead into the street, and that to the eastward into an enclosure containing the tomb of Ahmed Shah. In the centre is a reservoir for the ablutions preparatory to prayer. The building is one of the largest in India, the exterior demensions being 382 feet by 238 and those of the mosque itself by 210 by 95, with a height of 49 feet. The material is the usual fine sandstone, with the exception of the pavement which is of white marble. The style shows further proficiency in conbining the Hindu and Mahomedan elements, and in the use of native ornaments but few fragments of Hindu buildings appear to view, excepting the pillars of the clerestory, and perhaps the southern porch, which some have considered to be part of a temple. The minarets fell, along with most of the others throughout the city, in an earthquake in 1818. They and others possessed the peculiarity that when shaken the motion was communicated to the other though no tremor was perceptible on the intervening roof. The interior contains 330 pillars, ranged on magnificent aisles and supporting at intervals domes of converging stones, the interior and pendents of which are adorned with the most delicate fretwork. The 'Kiblas" or points to which all turn in prayer are inlaid with coloured marble, disposed in rich harmony of form and colour. On the threshhold of the centre arch an inverted Jain image of black marble is embedded in the pavement, to be ever trampled on by the Faithful. The colonnades of the courtyard are emblazoned with sentences from the Koran.

THE GEM OF AHMEDABAD.

Another edifice which had its fascination for the visitors from Bombay was the mosque and Tomb of Rani-Sipri. She was the wife of a son of Ahmed Shah, and her mosque and tomb were completed in 1431, probably by herself during her lifetime, according to the very general custom. The mosque and tomb are the first of a series of buildings more delicately ornate than any which preceded them. The dimensions of the mosque are 55 feet by 20, and the minarets are 50 feet high. The roof is supported by two rows of six double pillars. The parapet surrounding the tomb is a rich specimen of Hindu work. Close by is a locality which tradition points out as the ancient Ashawul, where the aboriginal chieftain was defeated by Kurun.

Another edifice dedicated to the memory of a woman which His Excellency visited was the Queen's Mosque in Mirzapoor, the exact date of which is uncertain but which in ornament closely resembles that of Ranee Sipri, and is doubtless of the same period. It derives its name from two royal ladies whose marble monuments occupy the adjacent tomb beneath a dome covered internally with fretwork of unusual beauty, one of which reveals her Hindu origin in her name, Roopawatee, and she was probably one of those unfortunate princesses whom their Rajput parents were compelled to surrender in token of submission to the Conqueror. The censer and chain is a conspicuous ornament of the monuments and the minarets of the mosque, and the latter show richer and more developed appropriations from the Hindu spire than heretofore. The dimensions of the mosque are 105 feet by 46, with a height of 32 feet. The minarets were brought to the ground by the earthquake.

Among other buildings visited was Sidi Syed's mosque—a building remarkable for its having been erected to a slave. Sidi Syed rose from thraldom to power with Ahmed Shah. He erected the mosque within the royal precincts, which has now been built into the north-eastern corner of the modern wall of "the Bhudder." Its position exposed it in after times to more than usually rough treatment. After being desecrated by the Mahrattas, it has been converted by the British in recent times into one of the public offices, and has been hacked about to suit official convenience as much as the Chapter House at Westminster. But its principal glory still remains intact in two windows of perforated marble, which may be safely affirmed to be unrivalled throughout the East. Their dimensions are ten feet wide by seven high.

The tomb of Ahmed Shah was, of course, an object of interest to the Governor. Here repose, with faces turned towards Mecca, the great emperor his son Mohammed Shah, and his grandson Kootub Shah, as also Ahmed Shah II. and others of the family. Their monuments are of white marble, covered with rich silks and besprinkled with rose leaves. The tombs of Ahmed Shah's queens were also visited. Close by the tomb of the Mahomedan conqueror, within an enclosure entered by a lofty gateway, stands, on a basement ten feet from the ground, a noble mausoleum, where beneath no gloomy darkness of a ponderous dome, but surrounded by the trellised cloister, and now brightening in sunlight radiance as their smiles had been, now overshadowed by foliage graceful as their forms, lie the mouldering beauties of the zenana of Ahmed Shah. The principal tomb, elaborately carved in white marble and begirt with a Persian inscription in minute relief is that of Moglai Bibi; near it black marble, inlaid with mother-of-pearl, marks the tomb of Moorkee Bibi, an especial favourite; and others are grouped around.

LATER.

NEW TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

At five o'clock this evening the Governor attended a great Bania gathering in Ahmedabad and laid the foundation stone of the new Runchodlal Chotalal Technical School. This institution is intended to educate the boys who will eventually carry on the great mill industry in this city. The story of the foundation of the school was graphically explained on a speech by Mr. Sladen the Collector of Ahmedabad, in the course of which he said:—

I have first of all to thank Your Excellency in the name of the Committee of the R. C.T.S. for having taken the trouble to be present on this occasion and for your interest in the institution shown by your having consented to lay its foundation-stone. In your drive this morning round part of the walls of the City and through the centre of it, though it was primarily decided to see a few of the structures for which Ahmedabad is famous, Your Excellency could not fail to have been struck by its commercial aspect. The streets were not as usual thronged with passengers and crowded with bullock carts, but there was much on all sides—the shops and markets, the piles of building material, the minor institutions and the numerous factory chimneys,—which betoken a populous, busy city.

The rising trade and present prosperity of Ahmedabad, in spite of the affliction from which Gujerat has suffered in recent years, may be credited to the expansion of the mill industry. Ahmedabad, situated in the centre of what is known as the garden of Gujerat, has long been a populous place and a centre of trade—but the rapid increase in its population and trade lately is due very largely to the Sheithias of the City who have given their time, money and intelligence to developing its spinning and weaving factories. This Technical School in which the special instruction is to be connected with the cotton industry is therefore a fitting memorial to the citizen who was in a remarkable degree the prime mover in the development of the industry,—Mr. Ranchhodlal Chotalal.

It is also, if I may say so, a good omen that his grandson Mr. Chinubhai should, on this site and on this day of its foundation, have received from the hands of H. E the insignia of the same order with which his grandfather was honoured for his public services.

Mr. Ranchhodlal's name is almost a household word in Ahmedabad. The expansion of the Mill Industry was largely due to his untiring efforts, and for his successful administration as President of the Municipality, the City also owes him a deep debt of gratitude. The late Mr. Madhaolal, in 1900, offered a lakh of rupees to Government in memory of his father, in these words:—"Conceiving as I do, that the welfare of the City and of Gujerat cannot be better served than by a further and scientific development of the Cotton Industry, and recognising His Excellency Lord Northcote's high appreciation of the value of well organised technical instruction. I do not think that I can better commemorate my father's services to the City of Ahmedabad than by the institution of a Technical School to be named the Ranchhodlal Chotalal Technical School for the City, for the special purpose of affording scientific instruction in connection with the Cotton Industry firstly, and secondly with the industries which are followed in the City."

This munificent offer from Mr. Madhaolal was gladly accepted by Government and their officers in Ahmedabad, principally the Collector and Mr. Pratt, and Mr. Doderet took up the matter energetically and carried it through the initial stages. It is not necessary to follow the successive steps by which the Committee, formed with the sanction of Government, drew up rules, selected the site for the school, and submitted the scheme of education to Government. It will be sufficient to mention here the result of the deliberations of the original Committee and of the Board of management which has succeeded the Committee. The site first selected near the Victoria Jubilee Dispensary (now about to be made into a public garden through the liberality of Mr. Chinubhai) was subsequently abandoned as being too small, and the site on which we are now gathered was chosen. It contains 45,000 square yards, more than three times the extent of the previously selected site, and has been acquired at a cost of over a lakh of rupees. In obtaining this site Mr. Chinubhai has come forward more than once with exceptional liberality, and out of the total sum required for the site alone he has paid nearly 60,000 rupees. It will be seen that ample room has been allowed for expansion. The buildings, the plans of which have been approved by Government, consist of a schoolhouse and quarters for the Superintendent in charge, a Spinning and Weaving shed, and a large workshop. Its total cost is to be Rs. 58,000, in round numbers, out of which Mr. Chinubhai again pays half, Government providing the remainder.

GOVERNMENT INTEREST.

Government have throughout shown great interest in the Institution: not only have five Government officials been placed on the committee of management, but it has taken a practical form in the payment of a large amount towards the acquisition of land and the cost of the buildings; what is more important still, they have promised a generous grant of Rs 7,600 per annum, more than half of the initial cost of management. Plant and machinery have still to be purchased, towards the cost of which Mr. Chinubhai and Government have promised each to pay half. The estimates for these, amounting to Rs. 25,000, have been very carefully considered and were adopted after consultation with the late Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical School in Bombay. The Board have been already presented with an Engine, and Messrs Platt and Company, one of the largest firms in England, have offered to supply the weaving plant at half cost. As regards the scheme of education it is proposed to entertain a superintendent on 250 rupees a month with a mechanical assistant and eight workmen to look after the machinery and give instructions in its use. It was also proposed in the first instance to hold night classes The scheme has been much criticised, first by Sir F. S. P. Lely, who was then Commissioner, North ern Division, and whose name will be long remembered in Ahmedabad; then by Mr. Selby as acting Director of Public Instruction and finally by Mr. Giles, Sir F. Lely's principal criticism was that the education proposed would not carry us far enough on the path of industrial enterprise. The pay of the Principal (to quote his words) precluded the idea of his being a man who has gained at first hand that spirit which is abroad in Europe and America. He also drew attention to the absence of drawing in the curriculum which rendered it inferior to the humbler school at Surat. As a beginning, however, he submitted the scheme to Government with his approval; Mr. Selby on the other hand while agreeing with many of these remarks was of opinion that the already flourishing school in Bombay might receive greater benefit from a grant such as was asked for from Government than a new and smaller school established at Ahmedabad. Mr. Giles also drew attention to the fact that nothing had been prescribed regarding the standard of education from students entering the school, and that there was a complete absence of literary instruction from the curriculum, and he appeared to be doubtful whether the available funds, including the proposed Government grant, would suffice for a really educational establishment of the kind proposed. The Commission on Technical Education was at that time sitting at Simla and a considerable period elapsed before the recommendations which they made could be practically applied to the schools existing, and to be instituted in the Bombay Presidency. The further progress of the scheme was thus delayed.

PROPOSALS ADOPTED.

Finally, however, in 1906 the proposals of the Board were adopted. The plans and estimates were sanctioned which have been outlined above: and Government expressed their wish that the school which had been for a long time under consideration should be instituted as quickly as possible. The delay since that time has been solely due to difficulties connected with the acquisition of the site The criticisms of Sir F. Lely, Mr. Selby and Mr. Giles were considered by the Board in 1903, and the readiness which they then expressed, they are as ready to repeat now, and to consider any suggestion which may be made to them either as regards the teaching staff to be employed or the course of instruction to be followed. It will be the earnest endeavour of the Board during the year or year and a half which must elapse before the buildings are completed and the machinery erected to make judicious preparations for the establishment of the school on a sound basis, and while viewing in the broad spirit which pervades Sir F. Lely's remarks its future possibilities of expansion; endeavour from the outset to make the education imparted something more valuable and more useful to the community than what the apprentice learns from practical experience as a mill-hand.

The Governor then duly declared the stone well and truly laid, and was garlanded. His Excellency then said:—

Mr. Sladen, ladies and gentlemen, I wish to add my tribute to the memory of Mr. Ranchhodlal who by his own merit and exertion raised himself to a position of wealth in this great city, and who recognised his duty as a citizen and laboured so unselfishly for the people of Ahmedabad. It is good to hear that his son and grandson have followed in their father's footsteps and I hope that their example will be followed by others of the citizens who are amassing wealth in Ahmedabad, and who should be inclined to give generously for the public benefit. It is always a great pleasure to me to lay the foundation-stone of a building which is dedicated to the people, and I am very glad to have the pleasure of performing this ceremony to-day. From what Mr. Sladen has said it appears that the birth of the institution was rather stormy, and antagonistic views were forthcoming from no less an authority than Sir Frederick Lely, and from educational experts like the Hon'ble Mr. Giles and the Hon'ble Mr. Selby. No doubt the objections of those gentlemen were at the time more or less well-founded. But we are convinced today that those objections can be overcome in time, and none of those objections are such as to constitute a reason for not proceeding with the erection of the school. This is to be what is called a technical school, and no word has been more abused in modern times than the word "technical." I have often found it applied to work which is not of a scientific nature at all. Any way, this institution is sure to be a great source of benefit to the mill industry of Ahmedabad. This school will teach the use of machines and tools. Now anyone can learn how to handle a loom, but the man who can understand its mechanism and make repairs and suggest improvements, that man will not only take largely increased interest in his machine and work, but will be more valuable to his employer. I trust this school will furnish such. It would be an advantage if all the students came with a knowledge of English and how to read and write and with a good knowledge of atithmetic. That might not be possible at first, but it will no doubt later on when you will be able to raise your standard. I do not believe a too liberal instruction will be necessary here.

THE QUESTION OF WAYS AND MEANS

may present difficulties. An institution of this kind has so many requirements, and it has to pay well for qualified instructors. The promise from Government is of a liberal kind, and there is no reason why a good staff should not be obtained. Many will, I hope, be found to come forward and support an institution of this kind when it has been started. There is plenty of time to find ways and means and curriculum, and, as you may know, having had many years experience of technical institutions, if at any time I can be of use to you I shall be most happy to give any assistance in my power. The system of education we have in India has been the subject of many criticisms. The criticisms are in my opinion generally shallow. There is a great dearth of scientific ideas in India, and we shall have to remedy this defect in order to make progress as rapidly as we desire. Modern civilisation has revolutionised India. India wants science, and science grown upon her own soil. I hope that many technical schools will grow up in India, and I am quite sure that the Government does all it can to encourage them.

I cordially wish prosperity to the school, and I am sure that under capable management we shall see schools of this kind eminently successful in the future. I shall watch the progress of this school with great interest (applause). It is a great pleasure to me to meet so many leading citizens of Ahmedabad to-day, and I wish the school long and continued prosperity. (applause).

His Excellency took occasion to present the sanad of Rao Bahadar to Mr. Rustomji Jehangirji, and to pin the decoration of the C. I. E upon the breast of Mr. Chinubhai Mahdavlal. His Excellency cordially congratulated the recipient, and hoped he would live long to wear the decoration, and to earn even greater ones. The Governor also graciously congratulated Mr. Jehangirji. Mr. Madhavlal had the pleasure of presenting to His Excellency a casket containing the tools used in the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the school, the casket being a design in silver of the new schools.

In the evening a reception was given in honour of Their Excellencies at the Commissioner's bungalow.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JANUARY 30.

The Governor, and Lady and Miss Clarke were up early this morning and paid a round of visits in the city. They visited the Civil Hospital and were shown over the various wards and dispensaries, being shewn round by Major Jackson. Their Excellencies subsequently proceeded to the Bhadar and the Gujerat College and the Victoria Jubilee Dispensary. In the afternoon His Excellency and suite went by train to Sarkhaj, a village seven miles from Ahmedabad, where tea was partaken of and a very enjoyable afternoon was spent at the Civil Hospital.

This morning Their Excellencies inspected the new Operating Theatre which has just been completed and the new wards built as an upper storey to the old main building. The local Nursing Association has recently sanctioned the provision of nurses' quarters within the hospital compound. The principal subscribers were invited to meet Their Excellencies, and Lady Clarke was greatly interested in the Dufferin Section of the Hospital.

At night His Excellency dined with the Officers of the 122nd Rajputana Infantry.

Their Excellencies have had a wonderful education in Hindu and Saracenic architeture, for at Sarkaj the Governor inspected a beautiful mosque and the tombs of three kings of Ahmedabad and the shrine of a famous saint. The Sarkhaj with its ancient walls and pretty lake is the great picnic spot for Ahmedabad visitors, and the whole party were greatly interested in the details which were explained by Mr. Sladen, the Collector; also this afternoon Captain Drummond, Aide-de-Camp, accompanied Lady Clarke on a visit to the chief sacred buildings of Ahmedabad, amongst which were the famous Jain temples, the Jumma Musjid, Bathi Singh's tomb, the Mosque of Shah Alum and Rani Sipri's tomb where the history of these fine buildings was explained by Mr. Kadi, the Oriental Translator. A trip through the Native Bazaar was also made.

To-morrow His Excellency visits the Ahmedabad match factory, which has had rather severe times of late owing to the Japanese dumping matches into the city at ridiculously low rates, and it is hoped a small protective duty may be imposed on the foreign allotments in the hope of giving an impetus to the local industry. His Excellency will also find time to pay a visit to the Military Lines Hospital to-morrow after visiting the Match Factory.

Their Excellencies and suite leave Ahmedabad for Baroda at 11 o'clock where they will arrive at one o'clock and will be met by His Highness the Gaekwar. The programme of the visit to Baroda will include a review of the troops, arena sports, a cheetah hunt and a dinner in the Gaekwar's Palace. Altogether the tour has been so far extremely pleasurable.

PROPOSED V. P. P. SYSTEM TO BRITAIN.

Protest from Calcutta Trades.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 30.

At the Annual meeting of the Calcutta Trades Association to-day it was announced that a strong protest will be sent to the Government against the proposed introduction of the V. P. P. system between India and the United Kingdom.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY ROBBERY.

Thieves Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 30.

The men concerned in the running train robbery in the Assam-Bengal Railway on the 8th January were captured on the 14th idem by Mr. O'Sullivan, Superintendent, A. B. R. Police and his Indian staff of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. The robbery was a particularly daring one as the thief entered a first class compartment while the European passenger was having his dinner in a dining car. A despatch box containing Rs. 500 in cash and other valuables was stolen. Nearly all the stolen property has been recovered. The thieves will shortly be placed on trial.

SIR LOUIS DANE.

Goes Home on Leave.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 30.

Sir Louis Dane is after all to take the two and a half months' leave that he was granted before he was appointed to the Punjab Lieut-Governorship and proceeds home shortly. It is understood that Sir Thomas Gordon Walker will continue to act during his absence.

MR. J. M. CHALMERS, Superintendent Bengal Secretariat Press, retires from the 12th proximo. The members of the reading branch present him with a farewell address accompanying with a gold watch.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

CHILDREN CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Awful Disaster.

STAMPEDE AT AN ENTERTAINMENT.

16 KILLED; 32 INJURED.

STA

THE "DIAMOND MAKER."

£5,000,000 Secret in an Envelope.

LOCKED UP IN LONDON BANK.

One of the most remarkable charges of swindling that has ever come before the police courts is now proceeding in Paris. All Europe is interesting itself in the question of whether it is possible to manufacture diamonds in such a manner as to render them indistinguishable from the genuine article, and on this point the guilt or innocence of M. Lemoine, now accused of defrauding Sir Julius Wernher, of the famous South African house of Wernher, Beit, and Co., seems to turn. The sum of £64,000 is mentioned in the charge sheet.

In the face of the allegations made against him, Lemoine has, up to now, assumed an attitude of firm confidence in the genuineness of his alleged secret process, and has so persistently protested his innocence of any intention to swindle Sir Julius that he has not failed to create a favourable impression in some quarters.

The accused determinedly refused on Saturday to communicate his formula—now deposited in the Union of London and Smith's Bank, of which Sir Julius Wernher is a director—to the examining magistrate, M. Le Poittevin. "What I ask," he says, "is to be allowed to repeat my experiments before such competent persons as may be appointed. . . . I will prove to you that I can fabricate as pure a diamond as you have ever seen."

When it was pointed out that Sir Julius had, in fact, offered to pay into court £16,000 as security if the formula were disclosed, Lemoine strenuously objected that he and the plaintiff were bound by a civil contract, by the terms of which the envelope containing the secret was not to be opened until after his (the accused's) death. He also made a declaration that Sir Julius had put a value of £5,000,000 on the secret formula.

Failing any unforeseen developments, therefore, the crowning point of interest—whether the Lemoine is or is not in possession of a great and valuable secret—will not, it seems, be cleared up before pronouncement is given of Professor Bordas and M. M. Kling and Michel Pinier, the experts nominated by the French judicial authorities, before whom Lemoine will probably be called upon to prove his case by conclusive experiments.

DRAMATIC SCENES IN COURT.

Several dramatic incidents occurred during the proceedings before M. Le Poittevin, the examining judge in Paris on Saturday, when the inquiry was continued. Sir Julius Wernher was present, as was also a new figure in the case, Mr. Feldenheimer, a diamond merchant, who has also laid information against the accused stating that they at one time entered into an agreement. He introduced Lemoine to Sir Julius. Mr. Doumerce represented and Julius Wernher, and Me. Ratier was present on behalf of Mr. Feldenheimer; while counsel for the accused were Mes. Fernand Labori, Monira, and Dazet.

After Mr. Feldenheimer had formally preferred his charge against the accused, the magistrate asked Sir Julius Wernher at what time he became suspicious of Lemoine's genuineness.

"At the beginning of 1907," was the reply. "It was at that time that I broke off relations with M. Lemoine."

The accused, who had been intently watching the South African magnate, broke in with a challenge to his accuser.

"Sir Julius Wernher," he said, "was absolutely convinced after my experiment before him, and I do not understand why he no longer believes in me. He must have very powerful motives for making so radical a change of front. But however that may be, one thing is certain—an odious accusation is brought against me. It is my duty to vindicate myself; and to that and I will make this proposition to Sir Julius:

"I undertake to realise on all my properties to convince the plaintiff, and I will place the value in whatever financial concern he likes to name. To that sum I will add £20,000 in shares in my Argeles workshop, plus £6,000 from my interests in an affair which I have concluded with Mr. Jackson, a representative of a financial group in competition, with the De Beers Company. With such a guarantee, Sir Julius Wernher should consent to my being provisionally given by liberty. I should then be prepared to undertake experiments in the presence of any experts who may be nominated.

"If I succeed in making diamonds, Sir Julius Wernher will return me my money, and recompense me for causing me to disclose my formula, the amount to be fixed by the courts.

"If I fail, Sir Julius Wernher will become the possessor of my entire fortune, and moreover will be entitled to demand damages."

M. Lemoine, who had risen to make his offer, resumed his seat and gazed at the impassive face of Sir Julius. For a moment, the prosecutor made no reply, seeming to be reflecting on Lemoine's challenge, and then he obtained the consent of the judge to retire from court for a while and consult his counsel.

LEMOINE DISAPPOINTED.

After a quarter of an hour's consultation, Sir Julius Wernher reappeared and handed to M. Le Poittevin a note on which was written, "I have made a note of Lemoine's offer to conduct an experiment in presence of experts, but I absolutely oppose his request to be placed under provisional liberty."

Lemoine was obviously disappointed. "I wish it to be understood," he remarked to the judge, "that I have never refused to make fresh experiments for Sir Julius. But I do not wish to experiment in the presence of witnesses, save under certain conditions fixed by myself. My associate, Mr. Feldenheimer, has given him this assurance himself."

"That is true," observed Mr. Feldenheimer. "I have asked Sir Julius to visit the workshop in the Rue Lecourbe, Paris. I myself believed in the sincerity of the accused.

Here Sir Julius Wernher interrupted with a request to be allowed to retire. He must he said, return to England, and added:

"I have reason for believing that there is nothing in the sealed envelope deposited in London."

"Infamous!" ejaculated M. Lemoine

"I demand that the envelope be seized," retorted Sir Julius coldly.

Me. Labori was on his feet in an instant.

"I emphatically protest against such a request," he cried and if the plaintiff persists in this intention, I shall enter an appeal for an injunction."

The whole audience had leapt to its feet, while Lemoine was eyeing his accusers defiantly. The judge threatened to call in the municipal guards, and little by little calm was restored, Sir Julius Wernher taking his seat again without further mention of returning to London.

Me. Labori then drew attention to a clause in the agreement between Sir Julius Wernher and the accused by which the sealed envelope deposited in the Union of London and Smith's Bank was not to be opened until after Lemoine's death by the prosecutor or his heirs. Could the judge run counter to a clause in a civil contract signed and executed in a foreign country? He (counsel) thought not.

"But," interrupted Lemoine, "Sir Julius Wernher is a director of the Union of London and Smith's Bank. This bank has a Paris branch, and could he not have the envelope transferred here, where the secret could easily be obtained by M. Le Poittevin?"

"You have no right," said Sir Julius, "to speak of such a suspicion which is offensive to the last degree."

Eventually Me. Labori obtained permission for his client to send the following telegram to the Union of London and Smith's Bank, London:—

Inform you that registered letter is following forbidding you to give to Sir Julius Wernher, or to any branches or agencies of your bank, the sealed letter deposited in your bank by Wernher and Lemoine on June 8, 1905. Inform you moreover that I have taken all legal measures to prevent your acting in any way so as to remove the envelope.

As the proceedings continued, Lemoine held firmly to his wish to experiment himself before experts, while Sir Julius Wernher was for testing the formula.

"Well," said the accused, at length, "supposing I consented, what would you offer me?"

Sir Julius, after a short reflection, proposed the sum of £16,000, over and above the £64,000 he had already sacrificed, making £80,000 in all.

But Lemoine scorned this proposal. It is "absurd," he protested. "What do you take me for? Have you forgotten our agreements two years ago in London? I will refresh your memory. Having calculated the profits of the affair, you said, 'I will propose the purchase of your process to the De Beers Company. We will ask £5,000,000.'"

Sir Julius shrugged his shoulders.

"£80,000. Take it or leave it. It is generous enough, since I am not sure that your formula is not a simple 'fake.'"

Hereupon the inquiry was adjourned, and the accused was taken back to the Sante Prison.

MR. JACKSON'S DEPOSITION.

"JAGERSFONTEIN" DIAMONDS SOLD IN LONDON.

In connection with this remarkable case, the "Matin" publishes a deposition made by Mr. Jackson, is "prominent English financier, who is in direct competition with Sir Julius Wernher," in which he describes two experiments at which he was present, being accompanied at the second by Lord Armstrong. The deposition reads as follows:—

"I have been present at two experiments carried out by M. Lemoine in the Rue Lecourbe workshop. On the first occasion M. Lemoine, who was stripped to the waist, handed me the material which was to be transformed into diamonds, and I myself placed into a crucible. Then M. Lemoine placed it on a long shovel, which he thrust into an electric oven, and, withdrawing the crucible after a certain time, plunged it into cold water. Then I smashed open the crucible, and at the bottom lay twenty-five small diamonds.

"The second experiment was conducted in the presence of myself, Lord Armstrong, and M. Sabes, the same precautions being taken to prevent trickery. When the crucible was placed in a tub of cold water we took it in a motor-car to M. Lemoine's "hotel" in the Rue Pigalle. There we deposited the tub, with the crucible in it, and while M. Lemoine left us, we forced open the crucible. Thirty diamonds, similar to those previously obtained, lay within.

"These diamonds we took with us to London, and showed them to a jeweller, who examined them, and expressed his willingness to buy them, on condition that we gave him a certificate stating what mine they had been extracted from. Thereupon, we took the stones to an expert. 'These diamonds,' he said, 'come from the Jagersfontein Mines. I have often seen stones like them.' The expert gave us a certificate, on the strength of which the jeweller purchased the diamonds, saying, 'If you have any more like these, I will buy them at the same price.'

"These experiments had been made in my presence in such a way as to leave no doubt on my mind as to their genuineness That is why I abruptly refused to join with Sir Julins Wernher in the prosecution when, last Christmas Day, he told he had had M. Lemoine arrested and wished me to support his case."

"PRICE OF MY FOOLISHNESS."

Sir Julius Wernher left Paris yesterday for London. Before his departure, however, he was seen by a "Daily Mail" representative. He stated that he has been absolutely hoaxed and humbugged by Lemoine.

"Lemoine," he said, "was introduced to me by Feldenheinier and Sons, of London. The first experiment carried out in my presence by Lemoine was not conclusive, the only result of his operations being the production of a number of glazier's diamonds. I then took my friend Mr. Beit into my confidence, knowing his remarkable knowledge of diamonds.

"Mr. Beit accompanied me to Paris, and was present at the second experiment, upon the result of which he expressed himself as absolutely convinced of the genuine character of Lemoine's invention. This convinced me. It was natural that as one of the largest shareholders in the biggest diamond-producing concern in the world I should take a deep interest in what I believe to be an invention for producing diamonds by chemical means.

"I wished, by risking a certain sum of money, to discover for myself if Lemoine's discovery was likely to produce any real effect on the diamond market. If it should turn out of value, I secured the right of Lemoine's invention for myself, not with a view of putting them on the market as natural diamonds but in order to prevent others doing so. If the discovery proved that it would be possible to turn out artificial diamonds in large quantities, I should secure, by contract, the complete output for De Beers, so that Lemoine's diamonds might be put on the market as artificial diamonds, so as not to depreciate the market value of natural diamonds.

"It was therefore arranged between Lemoine and myself that I should advance him the money necessary to build a laboratory to produce the daimonds, he to receive a half share of the profits. I paid him £64,000 altogether, but though the laboratory was built no diamonds were forthcoming. Then as Lemoine was unceasing in his demands for money, difficulties arose between us. I became uneasy and cabled to Mr. Orts to come over from Kimberley. Mr. Orts saw some experiments and was sceptical, and on his advice I allowed the matter to drop.

"Later on, however, I found Lemoine negotiating with other people and proposing to carry on the works that had been built with my money for other people's benefit. This was too much. I demanded the return of about one-third of the money I had advanced preferring to lose the rest as the price of my foolishness."

THE ACCUSED'S CAREER.

Born at Triest of good parentage, Lemoine was brought to France in his early years by his father, who became the manager of a marble quarry at Bagneres-de-Bigorre. After his military service, Lemoine came to Paris and engaged in more or less hazardous ventures meeting with fair success. Then he went to Germany and Russia, finally finding his way to the Transvaal in the hope of making a fortune. He had obtained a useful knowledge of chemistry, and became connected with a mining concern in the Kimberley district, but shortly afterwards he went to the Cape, ultimately returning to France, where, it is alleged, he was arrested on a charge of forging the signature of the director of a large business house in Paris, with the result that he was sent to prison. This is an allegation, however, which he denies.

His alleged term of imprisonment concluded, he decided to return to the Transvaal, but he first went to London. There Mr. Feldenheimer, whom he had previously known, introduced him to Sir (then Mr.) Julius Wernher and the late Mr. Alfred Beit. At this time, it is stated Lemoine entered into the negotiations with Sir Julius which are now finding their sequel in the police courts. Mr. Beit and others are supposed to have been interested in his disclosure. "Experiments were made, and as a result Sir Julius Wernher advanced £68,000 for the development of the secret process. Eventually, however, he grew suspicious, and last month Lemoine was arrested.

Interviewed by a "Matin" representative, Lemoine recapitulated the history of the case, stating that the agreement by which the formula was deposited at the Union of London and Smith's Bank had been entered into before Mr. Brandon, a London solicitor.

He insisted that Sir Julius had shown great enthusiam over the secret. Subsequently he the accused, made the acquaintance of Mr. Jackson, who unsuccessfully urged him to develop the formula with him and to break with Sir Julius Wernher.

"I energetically protest against my arrest," said Lemoine. "I am the victim of a plot to suppress my secret."

THE CONTRACT.

Yesterday a "Daily Mail" representative had a conversation with M. Georges Dazet, of Tarbes, who is Lemoine's solicitor, and has been closely identified with the negotiations between Sir Julius Wernher and Lemoine, since the very beginning. M. Dazet left Paris last night for London on his client's business.

"Mr. Feldenheimer," said M. Dazet, "now figures as co-prosecutor with Sir Julius Wernher, yet it will perhaps surprise you when I tell you that my client paid over to Mr. Feldenheimer a considerable proportion of the money he received from Sir Julius, as commission for the introduction.

"There is absolutely no truth in the statement that my client has ever been convicted of any offence. For a number of years he has taken the most absorbing interest in the problem of manufacturing artificial diamonds and he very closely followed all the late M. Moissan's experiments. He claims that he has perfected these methods, and is now able to manufacture diamonds.

"So convinced was Sir Julius Wernher of the value of the secret possessed by Lemoine that in June, 1906 (we being then in London), he, of his own accord, proposed to Lemoine to pay him every quarter fifteen per cent. of the profits which Sir Julius Wernher personally made out of the Syndicate for the sale of the De Beers diamonds in London. It appears that all the De Beers diamonds are sold through a private syndicate, in which Sir Julius Wernher has the greatest interest.

"The contract was drawn up by Mr. Brandon, on the 30th June, 1906. What is more, the first quarter's profits, which amounted, according to the statement sent in to my client to about seven hundred pounds, were duly paid over to us, in the following September. It was apparently about his period, September, 1906, that Sir Julius Wernher began to be suspicious regarding my client, for we heard very little from him during the period from September to the end of the year, and the second quarter's profits out of the diamond selling syndicate were not forthcoming.

"My client states that in manufacturing artificial diamonds, the electric oven he uses is heated to such a temperature that a natural diamond placed in the oven would melt or become volatilised. Mr. Orts, who was brought from Kimberley, placed a cut diamond in the crucible. This was done quite openly and not furtively, as has been stated, but when the crucible was withdrawn, the natural diamond was found quite uninjured. Mr. Orts' expression, when he left the premises, was, 'Yes' I have seen, but I don't believe for all that Sir Julius."

"Sir Julius Wernher said, 'I am still quite convinced of the genuineness of the discovery, but Mr. Orts is not.'

"Then a period of fourteen months passed, during which Sir Julius Wernher remained strangely silent, never answering my client's repeated requests for money and the proper carrying out of the contract. It was only when he heard that my client was negotiating with another group of financiers, of which Mr. Jackson was the spokesman, that he began to show signs of life. He then took action against my client in the local court at Tarbes to demand the restitution of a sum of twelve thousand five hundred pounds, which, he maintained was his own money, and not given as part-purchase."

GRAVE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

Pretender Proclaimed at Fez.

GENERAL D'AMADE MOVES.

The situation in Morocco has taken a decided turn for the worse, and the position is critical.

The new developments, are these:—

1.—The deposition of the present Sultan, Abdul Aziz, by the priests and nobles of Fez, and the proclamation of his brother, Mulai Hafid, as Sultan at Fez and Mequinez. Abdul Aziz is at Rabat, near the French troops. Mulai Hafid's whereabouts are uncertain.

2.—A Holy War is said to have been proclaimed at Fez by the priests, and the results of this may be grave, though General Drude, in an interview, takes a very optimistic view.

Meanwhile, the French Army at Casa Blanca and in the neighbourhood is being rapidly reinforced, and will soon muster 20,000. General D'Amade, the new Commander-in-Chief, has already moved out towards Rabat, and his outposts are only twenty miles from that place. Fresh operations are also to be undertaken on the other or southern side of Casa Blanca, at Mediuna.

Everything depends upon the intentions of the French Government, and whether it will decide to give vigorous support to Abdul Aziz, in virtue of whose authority its troops are on the Moroccan coast, and who has been deposed for countenancing the French action. The "Temps," which is often inspired, declares the position to be very grave, but adds that fortunately no foreign Power appears disposed to place any difficulties in the way of France.

Our Madrid correspondent telegraphs that the Spanish Ministry is uneasy at these developments, and is considering what action shall be taken.

A Ministerial Council was held to-day in Paris, at which measures for the protection of Europeans and the control of Moroccan ports were discussed.

ABDUL AZIZ DEPOSED.

Tangier, Jan. 12.

News has just arrived here that Abdul Aziz wrote to the Ulemas or Mohammedan priests at Fez, asking them if it was lawful to employ European troops against the Pretender, Mulai Hafid, and attempting to bribe them into giving their consent to such a course. The inhabitants of Fez heard of his demand and went to the Ulemas and insisted on seeing the letter. When the contents were known there was rioting for three days, followed by a meeting of all the Shereefs, or Moorish nobles, and the Ulemas, which was held in the principal mosque.

At this meeting Mulai Hafid was unanimously proclaimed Sultan of Morocco. A letter was signed and sent to Abdul Aziz, informing him of the decision of the Ulemas. It stated that they could no longer recognise him as Sultan, since he had always acted against their religion. He had held intercourse with the European Powers, had borrowed money from them, had employed foreign officers to command his troops, had mortgaged the Customs in the principal ports, had allowed France to occupy two towns, and had received various foreign decorations, all of which acts were contrary to the Koran. For this reason they had named Mulai Hafid Sultan in his place.

A deputation from Fez and the neighbouring tribes has left, conveying presents to Mulai Hafid and asking him to go to Fez as soon as possible.

I am officially informed that when the news of Mulai Hafid's proclamation as Sultan at Fez was received at Rabat, Abdul Aziz sent for the French Consul and asked that the French force from Casa Blanca should be moved to the neighbourhood of Rabat, in case the inhabitants should threaten the safety of European residents.

General d'Amade accordingly left Casa Blanca with 3,000 troops on Friday evening and last night encamped near Bourniza, five hours distant from Rabat, where he will await eventualities.

It is stated that official confirmation has been received in Paris of the deposition of Abdul Aziz and the proclamation of Mulai Hafid as Sultan at Fez on January 4.

GENERAL DRUDE'S OPINION.

General Drude, late Commander-in-Chief of the French troops in Morocco, who arrived in Paris on Saturday, has been interviewed by a representative of the "Petit Parisien." Asked if he thought that serious trouble were likely to follow a failure of the French operations, General Drude replied:—

"Not in the least. On the Oran frontier our troops are dealing with pillaging tribes, enemies among themselves; trouble some but not very dangerous. The situation in Morocco is delicate, but it does not inspire any fear, neither at the present moment nor for the future."

RECORD AEROPLANE FLIGHT.

Deutsch-Archdeacon Prize.

MR. FARMAN'S NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENT

The longest flight ever made by aeroplane was accomplished yesterday afternoon by Mr. Henry Farman at Issy-les Moulineaux. He flew round a circle measuring approximately a kilometre and three-quarters.

Had the well-known aeronant convoked the commission of the Aero Club he would have easily won the Deutsch-Archdeacon prize of £2,000 offered to the first "aeroplanist who succeeds in flying a kilometre in a circle under the official observation of the Aero Club's Commission, but as it was, Mr. Farman had no intention of attempting anything like a lengthy flight until a few minutes before he accomplished his record run yesterday.

The wind had been blowing strongly all the morning, and any attempt at making such an achievement seemed almost impossible. M. Louis Bleriot, M. Delagrange, and M. Pischoff were also at Issy trying with their machines to carry out further trials, and it was not until to the afternoon that the first aeroplane was wheeled on the ground. This was the little Pischoff apparatus. M. Pischoff made a series of experiments running his aeroplane along the ground in all directions, sometimes going with the wind and at others against it.

Then Mr. Farman decided to take out his machine and made a flight against the wind from his shed to the fortifications on the other side of the parade ground. From the fortifications he ascended again, and made an excellent flight back towards the shed. This time he was going with the wind, and as the aeroplane touched the ground, it was caught by a gust of wind but Mr. Farman succeeded in bringing it back again to its proper balance. After this he made another flight against the wind in the same direction, and then decided to make a circular flight, starting from a point close to the entrance to the manœuvre ground.

The motor had only been going for a few seconds when the aeroplane rose gracefully into the air, proceeded along in a circle, returning to the starting point. The time occupied was 1min. 55 secs., and Mr. Farman estimates that he covered at least one kilometre eight hundred metres. He then decided to make a second attempt at flying in a circle, which he accomplished without any difficulty covering practically the same ground as in the previous flight.

A third trial was made, but when returning to the starting point the apparatus touched the ground. On his second flight Mr. Farman kept his machine at an altitude of seven metres, and flew round M. Pischoff's machine, which was standing in the middle of the field.

In conversation with a representative of the "Daily Mail" afterwards Mr Farman declared himself exceedingly well satisfied with the working of his motor now. If the weather appeared at all favourable he would convoke the Aero Club Commission and Mr. Archdeacon for Monday morning, when he will make another attempt to win the Deutsch-Archdeacon prize.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Interpellations in Viceroy's Council.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 30.

Notice of questions to be asked at the meeting of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making laws and regulations to be held on Friday the 31st January, 1908.

By the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale:—

(a) Has the Government of India received a telegram from the Indian settlers in the Transvaal seeking its protection and asking for its intervention in their favour against the injustice and indignities to which they are being subjected under the Asiatic Registration Act in the Transvaal?

(b) Is the Government aware of the depth and intensity of public feeling that has been aroused in this country in all quarters by the arrest and imprisonment of several Indian subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor in the Transvaal under the Asiatic Registration Act?

(c). Will the Government be pleased to state what steps it has already taken or it proposes to take to bring this state of public feeling in India to the notice of His Majesty's Government in England and to secure for the Indian settlers in the Transvaal the protection that they seek at its hands.

JAMALPUR RIOT CASES.

Transfer of Suits to High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 30.

Mr. Justice Fletcher to-day disposed of the Rule obtained by Brojendro Kishore Roy Chowdhry against Mr. L. O. Clarke, District Magistrate, and Mr. H. Luffman, lately District Superintendent of Police, Mymensingh, and in other anologous suits arising out of Jamalpur disturbances in April 1907. The Rule called upon the defendants to show cause why their cases should not be transferred to the High Court.

After hearing Counsel on both sides his Lordship made the Rule absolute on the ground of reasonable apprehension in the mind of the plaintiff that he would not get justice in the Lower Court.

MISAPPROPRIATION QF FAMINE RELIEF MONEY.

Arrest in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 30.

Walter Luker, lately enployed on Famine Relief Works in the United Provinces, has been arrested by the Calcutta Police on a charge of having absconded from Gonda with Rs. 5,000, the proceeds of a cheque entrusted to him for encashment. He is alleged to have been in company with one McDermott who is still at large and is said to be at Bangalore,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 29.

Captain E. B. McConaghey, Residency Surgeon, Haghdad, proceeds on one year's leave.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 30.

Captain Fletcher, 27th Lancers, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the Cheshire Imperial Yeomanry.

Captain Field and Lieutenant Bacon, No. 9 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, embark for India on 22nd January and 5th February respectively.

Captain Thatcher, No. 9 Mountain Battery, embarks for India on 29th January.

Lieutenant Jenkin, 89th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed to 24th Mountain Battery at Bannu.

Lieutenant Weir, 5th Cavalry, is placed on Special Duty under the Foreign Department in the Bundelkhand Agency.

On completion of a railway locomotive course on the North-Western Railway Lieutenant Stallard, Royal Engineers, is posted to Military Works in the Lucknow Division.

The following Officers have been selected for employment on Famine Duty in the United Provinces:—Captains Kelly, 23rd Pioneers, Hole, 79th Infantry, Macpherson, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkhas, French, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkhas, Marshall, 1st Brahmans, Oliphant, 96th Infantry, Cloete, 37th Dogras, Kalerymple-Ray, 2nd Battalion 6th Gurkhas and Wilson, 34th Pioneers, Lieutenants Daguilar, 84th Punjabis, Corbett, 48th Pioneers, McGann, 69th Punjabis, Ames, 4th Rajputs, Haughten, 36th Sikhs, and Roberts 11th Rajputs.

Lieutenant-General G. Henry, Royal Engineers, Commanding Meerut Division, has been selected for a good service Pension vice General Blood, Royal Engineers, retired.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT "ASSAYE."

The hired Transport "Assaye," under the Command of Captain F. H. Seymour, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Southampton which port she left on the 8th January. She brought drafts for different regiments, consisting of 57 officers, 16 ladies, 8 children, 22 warrant officers, 22 women, and 25 children, 1,304 non-commissioned officers, 58 women, and 73 children. The drafts were transhipped in the R.I.M.S. "Northbrook" for conveyance to Madras and Rangoon. The following are the names of the officers:—

Lieut Col J S Sreen, R A M C
Lieut Col G Wilson R A M C
Bt. Major A Y Spearman, 'R Warwick
Major G W B Lloyd, Q R Fus
Major and Mrs W Graham, R A M
Capt G H Taylor, 1st York and Lanc
Capt F E G Schrottky, R F A
Capt and Mrs H Clarke, and child R A
Capt V and Mrs H Secker, 14th Hussars
Capt and Mrs H E Grastin, and child R A
Capt G D Swinley, I A
Captain and Mrs J C Graham, H L I (D S O)
Capt and Mrs P G Hogg and child, R E
Lieut A V S Charrington, 12 Lancers
Lieut C D Harris, Sherf L I
Lieut P R Dodd, 1st Scot Rifles
Lieut J M Smith, 1st Som L I
Lieut H E Dunstervile, R G A
Lieut R D C Bell, R F A
Lieut S B Radcliffe, R F A
Lieut and Mrs W S Browne, 1st Liverpool
Lieut J H Ridgway, 1st N Staff
Lieut J B Lynch, 2nd R I Fus
Lieut P G Goring, 1st R Sussex
Lieut F A Mc Gammon, wife and child, R A M C
Lieut O T Edmunds, R A M C
Lieut V G Johnson, R A M C
Lieut E G Kavanagh, R A M C
Lieut and Mrs G H Andrews, T A
2nd Lt E H T Harsford, 1st Gloster
2nd Lt W H Thompson, 1st Gloucter
2nd Lt B L Marmet, R F A
2nd Lt A O Brooke, R F A
2nd Lt R Wallace, E Yorks
2nd Lt O G Buckle, Northampt
2nd Lt E F Berry, 1st Wilts
2nd Lt R A Watts, 8th L I
2nd Lt G D Yeatman, Dorsets
2nd Lt L W G Talbot, Oxford, L I
2nd Lt J M Lorimer, R Warwick
2nd Lt J N Fenton, Essex
2nd Lt O G Lloyd Essex
2nd Lt M G Willoughby, 17th Lancers
Rev C G Grant, C of E Chaplain
Rev J Rigby, R C Chaplain
Miss Raines, Q A N M S I
Miss Hill, Q A N M S I
Miss Tottenham, Q A M M S I
Capt J M Fruce, I A
Lt H W Goldfrap, I A
Lt T M Carpendale, I A
Lt E G Haughton, I A
Lt R R Gillespie, Leinste s
Lt and Q Mr and Mrs S D Dyson, Essex Regt and child
Wife of Lt K B McKenzie, I A
Sub Lt H L Davis, R I M
Sub Lt R H Garstin, R I M

FROM PORT SAID.

Lieut K B McKenzie, 123rd Raj Rev G A C Bell, Ecclesiastical Department
Capt and Mrs H G Hendon, and child and sister 55 Rifles

PESHAWAR CITY LOOTED.

Zakka Khel Outrages.

POLICEMEN KILLED AND OTHERS INJURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA JANUARY 30.

The long list of Zakka Khel outrages has now been crowned by a raid upon Peshawar itself. At midnight on Monday some seventy of these tribesmen entered the city by scaling the wall of the Mohabad Mosque near the Katcherry Gate. They broke into the premises of Chela Ram and Narain Dassi Bankers, also into those of Kirpa Ram, money changers, and got off with a considerable amount of loot and they shot down those who opposed them, the casualties including one constable and one chowkidar killed, besides others wounded.

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 30.

The "Pioneer's" Peshawar correspondent telegraphed on the 29th of January:—Peshawar has not had long to wait for further developments of the present system of organised raids into British territory by transfrontier Afridis. The attempt on Kucha Garh Railway Station which was made only a few nights ago, was followed last night by a most daring and carefully planned dacoity in Peshawar City. The raiders have on this occasion, as has often been the case, got away with a large quantity of loot.

Information had been received from reliable sources that a large party of raiders had crossed the frontier and that dacoity would probably be committed in the direction either of Peshawar or Nowshera. In consequence, in addition to the Border Military Police and Khyber Rifles, whose special duty it is to guard against raiding, parties from detachments of native regiments in Peshawar were sent out and a chain of posts was formed to the west of Peshawar. The raiders, however, came from altogether another direction. At about 11 o'clock at night a party of them, believed to number about fifty or sixty men, entered Peshawar city by breaking into the Musjid close to the city wall. They then made their way to the firm of Chela Ram one of the chief Bankers in the city, shot the police sentries on guard there and forced their way into the house where iron safes containing valuables were broken open and Rs. 30,000 in cash and about Rs. 4,000 worth of jewellery and other articles which had been pledged with the firm were abstracted. The raiders then looted the shop of a shroff named Kirpa Ram, who is said to have lost money and valuables worth about Rs. 10,000.

Two chowkidars were shot as well as three police sepoys. One has since died and another is not expected to recover.

The raiders who are believed to be Zakka Khels got clear away and so far have not been traced.

It is stated that a large number of them wore khaki and were dressed so as to resemble sepoys.

This daring and boldly executed raid has created great consternation in Peshawar city where a strong feeling of insecurity now prevails.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 29.

The Mahsuds attacked a signalling party from Sarwekai on the North-West Frontier yesterday, but were beaten off with a loss of two of their number killed.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Business Transacted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JANUARY 30.

The Mysore Legislative Council held their third session yesterday evening, Mr. Madhava Rao, the Dewan, presiding. All the members except one, were present.

The business commenced with the reading by the Secretary of representations by Mr. Setlur, an Advocate from Bombay, and several others in regard to the Village Officers Bill.

Mr. Narayana Rao requested permission to introduce into the Council a Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure. He said he was aware the matter of revising this enactment was on the Legislative anvil of the Government of India, but this would take some time to become law. Meantime he proposed to obtain amendments of certain important sections. His proposals were to amend Section 310 of the Code. The present section required that when in the matter of immovable property a judgment debtor was distrained and he wished to have the Order of Sale set aside he had to deposit the purchase value of the property distrained, though this may be far in excess of the decree amount; the amendment proposed would remove this disability. His other amendments referred to increasing the minimum value of suits which under Sections 584 and 586 were entered to Second Appeal so as to reduce the work of the Chief Court.

Two lawyer members concurred in the amendment of Section 310, but opposed amendments to Sections 584 and 586. The President said that the matter may be fully discussed when the Select Committee came to discuss the measure.

A Bill to amend the Stamp Regulation was adjourned for discussion at the next meeting, and a Bill to amend the Court Fees Regulation was passed into law without discussion.

Consideration of the Select Committee's report on the Village Officers Bill was adjourned to the next meeting which was fixed for the 24th of February.

COCANADA ROADSTEAD THEFTS.

Proposal to Register Fishing Boats.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, JANUARY 29.

A Cocanada correspondent wrote yesterday afternoon the frequent thefts of cargo which take place between ships and shore, which have almost paralysed the trade of the port. About fifteen cargo boats went out to the steamers in the roads last evening when they were accompanied by two steam launches belonging to the Port Department. On each launch there were one Head Constable and three constables, and no attempt to molest them was made by the fishermen.

A proposal has been made to number and register all small fishing boats. This would doubtless prove beneficial in running down thieves, as at present it is impossible to establish the ownership of any fishing boat.

MADRAS MILITARY ASST. SURGEONS' FUND.

Proposed to be Wound Up.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 29.

Regarding the appeal of certain Military Assistant Surgeons, submitted to the Government of India, some months ago, on behalf of the Madras Branch of the Military Assistant Surgeons' Fund I am now informed that they have consented to pay the cost of the reference to the High Court for its opinion, advice and direction as to the closing of the Fund and the distribution of the assets; also of reliable actuarial valuation being made if the Court should require one for the purpose of giving its decision in the matter.

It is to be hoped, adds the informant, that when the decision of the High Court has been obtained the affairs of this institution will be settled as soon as practicable and to the entire satisfaction of all parties concerned. So far, it must be admitted, that the Government of India have behaved very generously towards subscribers.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. J. W. BOWNRIGG, R.E., goes before the Medical Board in Madras with the view of being granted leave home on Medical Certificate. His condition has improved considerably during last week.

EDUCATION AMONG MAHOMEDANS.

Collector of Canara's Lecture to Moplas.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 29.

The Collector of South Canara, Mahomed Aziz-uddin Husain, Khan Bahadur, recently made a notable speech to the leading Moplahs of the West Coast. They belong to a community in which there has been little desire for education, in which a conservative, if not fanatical, spirit, has been strong. There is now an Association, known as Anwarul-Islam Sabha. Its anniversary meeting, held at Tellichery, formed the occasion for this stirring appeal to its members.

Mr. Azizuddin, referred to the neglect of education by Mahomedans. He siad: "It passes my comprehension to find out why we Musalmans neglect our duty in this respect. The evils arising from this culpable negligence are obvious. We have fallen low in the abyss of ignorance. In the words of a Madras Civilian we 'are grovelling in the dust of poverty.' I have had occasion to question some of the Maulvis, the clergy of Islam, to explain to me their hostile attitude towards Western education. Their invariable explanation was that the sayings of the Prophet referred to religious learning, that everything outside the pale of such learning was unsanctified and forbidden. The decadence of Islam is chiefly due to this irrational attitude towards learning. As to arts and industries it is my painful duty to observe that the Musalmans of the present day have been grossly neglecting them. Also let us consider what facilities we have in this country for the education of our youths. If you permit me to be candid I would say at once that neither in Turkey nor in Arabia nor in Morocco nor in Afghanistan are there as many facilities as in India for the education of Musalmans. You are aware that under the enlightened British rule non-interference with any one's religion is the first principle. It is open to us to devote ourselves to religious rites and ceremonies without any hindrance at all. Call as often as you wish for prayers in mosques; none questions you. Go on a pilgrimage to the holy lands of Mecca or Jerusalam as often as you may desire; none prevents you. On ten other hand Government do their utmost to preserve the health of the pilgrims during the voyage. At Jeddah the British Consul renders them all possible assistance and protection because they happen to be British subjects. The same principle of non-interference with religion is scrupulously observed in educational matters also. There are special primary schools for the education of Moplah children at important centres. There are lower secondary schools at the headquarters of almost all districts. There are high schools and colleges, where higher education is imparted at a very moderate cost. In the Presidency town or its suburbs, there are Colleges of Arts, Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture, etc. Thus, thanks to the British Government, it is not necessary you should 'seek knowledge unto China' or any other distant countries. You have only to open your eyes to acquire knowledge which is brought to your very doors."

The Collector also referred to the genuine and practical interest taken by Sir Arthur Lawley and his predecessors in ameliorating the condition of Musalmans.

EDUCATION IN MADRAS.

Government on the Quinquennial Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 29.

The Government of Madras in the course of its review on the quinquennial report on the progress of education in the Madras Presidency for the period ending 31st March, 1907, just issued, state that the period is characterised by considerable activity in educational matters. Many reforms, which are detailed in the report were carried out, partly as a result of the natural expansion of administrative progress, and partly as recommendations made by the Educational Conference.

The total expenditure on education rose to 97 1-2 lakhs an increase of 18 lakhs, the average annual cost of education per head of population being 4 annas, and the cost to the Public Funds being approximately 1 3-4 annas.

During the quinquennium the total number of institutions rose from 26,491 to 28,734 or by 8·6 per cent; their strength from 861,641 to 1,007,118 or by nearly 17 per cent. This is the first time the number of pupils reached a million. A similar progress was shown in Primary, Secondary and University education.

It is gratifying to note, the Government state, the steady increase in the number of girls under instruction which rose from 130,432 to 164,706 or by 25 per cent. The number of institutions for girls increased from 1,070 to 1,258. The Government add that it is disappointing that indigenous education of girls made so little advance, and hope that the special measures, being taken by Government will have better results.

After detailing steps taken in the way of providing schools, scholarships, stipends etc., for the promotion of special education the Government reg

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND THE GOVERNOR.

The "Praja Bandhu" It is a matter of history that complaints have been loud and frequent in connection with the medical inspection of passengers coastwise from Bombay. They have been hitherto a cry in the wilderness, although the inconveniences and hardships incidental to such an examination were brought to the notice of the authorities time and again and although the medical examination of passengers by rail was discontinued long ago. It is, therefore, a matter of no little satisfaction to find that the inconvience and hardships referred above are going to be things of the past Belated as this realization of the grievances of the passengers is we are no doubt thankful to the Bombay Government for their removal. In this connection it is not at all difficult to see that that this welcome order owes its origin in the main to His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke, our present Governor. It is, indeed, gratifying to find that Sir George has begun his career in our midst in a spirit of sympathy of which he has already furnished more than one instance. While thanking His Excellency for removing a long standing grievance like the one under notice of quite an appreciable section of the people of Western India, we can assure him that if he were to continue as he has begun, he may count upon winning the hearts of the people of Western India, and upon his administration being gratefully remembered by them when in course of time he hands over his charge to his successor.

THE TRANSVAAL QUESTION.

The "Indu Prakash": It would be a sad commentary indeed upon the fertility of the brains of British statesmen and the mighty resources of the Empire, if His Majesty's Ministers are not able to find out some remedy to show that they have a conscience and the moral strength to respond to its calls in regard to the pressing question of the treatment of Indians by the exrebel Boer Colony of the Transvaal. Not that we do not appreciate the difficulties in the way of taking the ordinary means of redress. There was the golden opportunity lost of vetoing the new Registration Bill, when it was passed under the constitutional powers reserved for the Imperial Government. Now it would be a question possibly of another war with the Boers, or withdrawing Imperial protection which would mean a grant of independence and the Boers would be but too glad to have it. In land as they are, they have no fear of trouble from the seas from England's rivals. And then in this matter the Boers have the sympathy of the Self-Governing British Colonies behind them —be it said to their shame. Nor can there be any effective reprisals for the Boers have small foreign trade with India. All that is true. But surely these do not exhaust the remedies England has at her command. It is not our business to specifically formulate a fixed programme— Her Majesty's Ministers are paid to do that—but we can with all moral force ask them to find out a way.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE NATIVE PRESS.

The "Praja Bandhu": The recent meeting of the Editors of the Indian Press at the Parel Laboratory at the invitation of H. E. the Governor of Bombay is an event of more than passing significance. It is the first time in the history of the British rule in Western India that the representative of the British Emperor has condescended to invite to a personal conference Indian journalists from all parts of the Presidency. The occasion of the invitation is no doubt one of pure philanthropy, but even for the most benevolent purposes, the authorities were heretofore only content to issue appeals to the public in the "Government Gazettes." It has perhaps never occurred to them that a personal appeal to the moulders and guides of Indian opinion might be a very promising course, or if the idea ever crossed their minds, it was rejected on the ground of political expediency, inasmuch as an invitation to the native Press might heighten its prestige and influence to an inconvenient degree. We congratulate H. E. the Governor on the high moral courage he has shown in leaving the narrow paths hitherto trodden by the bureaucracy, and making a direct personal appeal to Indian journalists to lend the weight of their authority and influence to the efforts of the Government to stamp out the plague. We congratulate the native Press also on this distinct recognition of its influence by the highest officer in the Province.

The "Parsi": His Excellency Sir George Clarke, in his projected inoculation campaign against plague, not only has the initial advantage of his high position, but he possesses two qualities which are even more essential —enthusiasm and invincible tact. Two notable meetings took place at his instigation on the 18th and 20th instant respectively—a meeting of the Bombay Medical Union, to which many mofussil and native state doctors had been invited, and the assembly of about fifty mofussil editors at the Parel Laboratory in response to a gubernatorial invitation to witness a demonstration of the processes connected with plague inoculation. Nothing could exceed the generous kindness of Sir George Clarke's speech to the assembled editors. Their common aim, he said, was the good of India, and much as they might differ on some matters, here was one—the prevention of plague—on which they stood on common ground and could work shoulder to shoulder. Mr. Bal Gangadhur Tilak responded on behalf of the editors, and we wish we could say that he rose to the occasion with a full measure of reciprocal sympathy. Unfortunately his tone was that of the politely unconvinced, and he hinted that the editors would work for the suppression of plague—but presumably along other lines. However, Monday's demonstration cannot but have its good effects—even if it did not greately promote inoculation it would disarm a good deal of idle criticism; but the direct effects are also likely to be considerable. The spectacle of the infinite care and accuracy with which things are done at the Parel Laboratory is itself impressive, and to the least scientific mind conveys a sense of beneficient purpose.

The "Rast Goftar": The editors who have been interviewed at Parel are the conductors of representative journals in their districts. Having reached the local press, H. E. the Governor has tapped the mofussil papers, and thus exhausted his means for conquering the best medium of reaching public opinion in the Presidency. To most of those who were honoured with the visit, inoculation was a vague term, of which they have read and heard much, but seen little. Much of what they read was hearsay, much of it was the outcome of conscious and unconscious bias, much the hysterical products of the nervous and the wary —and some at least from those to whom inoculation is a good brick to throw 'agin' the Government. The Governor has given them a sip from the Pierian spring at its fountain head, and thus equipped with knowledge they go to their duties to teach others what they have acquired. Many who were avowed enemies to inoculation, not necessarily out of a spirit of hostility but with a genuine fear that the serum is not after all what it is described, have been convinced that it has passed beyond an experimental stage.

The "Gujerati": The extremely instructive observations that Captain Liston and His Excellency addressed to the editors of the Indian press of the Presidency ought to dispel many wrong notions and inspire the public with a feeling of increased confidence. His Excellency has all along been careful to insist that the element of compulsion is not to be thought of in carrying on the inoculation campaign and was frank enough to say that he did not mean to ask the editors to advocate the use of the serum unless they were persuaded that it was a safe and effective method of protection. He made a touching allusion to the sufferings of the poor so many of whom fall easy victims to plague and addressed the editors upon the subject of their journalistic duties and responsibilities with a feeling of earnestness and sincerity that could not possibly be mistaken or misunderstood. Indian editors will not be reluctant to accept His Excellency's advice in the same friendly spirit in which it was unquestionably offered. In many matters there is undoubted room for improvement in the methods of Indian journalism. We will say that His Excellency's earnest and open-hearted appeal to the public press to get at the true facts, to cultivate habits of accuracy and fairness in criticism, to disseminate nothing but truth amongst the people and to co-operate with him in the arduous work he has undertaken is one that ought to meet with the cordial sympathy of all.

"If every year were Leap Year, and women could be brought to avail themselves of the time-honoured privilege of proposing to the men of their choice, instead of waiting for the men to propose to them, we should be far along the road toward a regenerate society." Such is the statement (the "Telegraph" says) made by Dr. Denslow Lewis, president of the Medico-Legal Society of America, and chairman of the hygienic section of the American Medical Association. "Only in the human race is the right of selection arbitrarily given to the male. Taking the divorce records of this country for the last twelve months as a guide, we can hardly believe that he has made a brilliant success of it. Left to herself, and with no hampering conventions to interfere, the woman would be the most discriminating chooser."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JANUARY 30.

The shallow area of low pressure in Upper Burma yesterday has disappeared after giving light rain in Bhamo.

The disturbance which was entering the north-west of India yesterday appears to have two centres one lying over Central Punjab and the other in Kashmir, the deficiency of pressure in both areas being over one-third inch. It has given light to moderate precipitation in Kashmir and the extreme north-west of the Punjab.

In Burma, Bhamo had ¼ inch of rain Cloud has decreased in Upper Burma and the skies remain almost clear over Lower Burma. The moisture in the air is equal to the average, while the temperature is normal except on the north where it is in defect.

In the north-east of India, the skies are moderately overcast but clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect and the temperature has fallen in the west, but is still nearly normal except for the defect in the south-west.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, light cloud appeared at most stations in the United Provinces, but elsewhere the skies remain clear, the air is much drier than usual and the temperature has risen but is still normal.

In the north-west of India, the depression which is passing through the north-west of India has given precipitation in the extreme north. Minimarg records 1½ inches, Sonemarg 2, Srinagar and Dras ½ inch, and Rawalpindi ¼ inch. The skies are heavily overcast in Kashmir but lightly clouded in the Submontane Districts and Gujarat, but clear elsewhere. Humidity has increased consiberably above the average in Gujarat, and Sind, but elsewhere it is normal or in defect, while the temperature has risen in moderate excess.

In the Peninsula, the skies are clear except in the north of the Madras Coast. The moisture in the air has decreased and is considerably below the average in the interior districts and the temperature is approximately normal.

Forecast.—Heavy snow is probable in Kashmir and light to moderate precipitation in the west of the Himalayas and Submontane Districts, while showers are possible in the United Provinces.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 30TH JANUARY.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather. Crop prospects improving.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Wheat flourishing.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop accounts unfavourable. Wheat doing well.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing and show bolls rapidly ripening. Present weather may improve cotton yields slightly. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Viramgam.—Cotton plants showing bolls.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton ready for picking in some places.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Fright, no sign of rain. Crop accounts less favourable.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants ready for picking.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 30TH JANUARY, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 30th January, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Rain in light showers has fallen at Ambala and Rawalpindi. The sky is overcast at Rawalpindi and Sirsa and moderately clouded at Ambala. Humidity is in excess of normal at Rawalpindi and generally in defect elsewhere. Winds are northerly at Rawalpindi and generally south-easterly elsewhere. Temperatures both at day and night have been warmer than usual in all places except locally at Rawalpindi where the day temperature was 2° cooler.

United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded while the air is more or less dry throughout the district. The direction of air movement is south-westerly at Jhansi and easterly or south-easterly at the remaining stations. Both the maximum and minimum temperatures have been in excess of normal in most places.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are free from cloud and the moisture in the air has been about normal at Kotah in slight or moderate excess at Karachi and Ajmer and in large defect at Jacobabad and Jaipur. The direction of air movement is south-westerly in Rajputana and generally north-westerly in Sind. Temperature both during the day and night time had been hotter than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—The sky is heavily overcast at Deesa and moderately or lightly clouded at Bhuj, Rajkot and Ahmedabad. The air contains nearly the average quantity of moisture in Central India West while in Gujarat and Kathiawar it is considerably damper. Winds are blowing from north-westerly direction at Bhuj from south-westerly direction in Central India West and at Deesa, Bhavnagar Para and Dwarka and from southerly or south-easterly direction at Surat and Rajkot. Veraval recorded calm. Weather during day and night had been hotter than usual in most places.

Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and the moisture in the air is less than the average throughout the district. Winds are north-westerly at Nagpur, south-westerly at Akola and Saugor, south-westerly at Jubbulpore and north-westerly at Amraoti, Chanda, Saugor and Khandwa recorded calm. Day temperature had been fairly normal at Chanda and 1° to 4° in excess elsewhere. During night, temperature was about normal at Chanda and 1° to 4° cooler at Akola, Amraoti and Nagpur and 1° to 8° hotter at Jubbulpore and Saugor.

Konkan.—Skies are free from cloud and the air is slightly or moderately damper than usual, Winds are northerly at Ratnagiri while calms and north-east rly breezes prevail elsewhere. Maximum temperature had been about normal at Bombay and 3° cooler at the remaining stations. During night, temperature was about normal at Ratnagiri, 1° cooler at Karwar and 1° hotter at Mormugoa and Bombay.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and the air is considerably drier than usual in all places except locally at Belgaum where it is damper. Calms and northerly or north-westerly winds prevail generally. Day temperature had been 2° to 5° hotter than usual in most places. During night, temperature was about normal or 2° cooler at Malegaon, Belgaum and Sholapur and 1° warmer at Ahmednagar, Poona, Bijapur and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—A depression seems to exist in the Punjab and weather all over the country lying to the north of latitude 20° is in an unsettled condition. Local rain is probable in Punjab.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE UNITED SAWDESHI TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

At the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the United Swadeshi Trading Company, Limited held on Wednesday last the 29th instant under the Presidentship of Mr. Narayan Ramkrishna Trilokekar, Chairman of the Board of Directors a dividend of 7½ per cent. or at annas 12 per share was declared for the year ending 31st December last.

Mr. Trilokekar while addressing the Meeting impressed upon the minds of the shareholders that for the present the state of India has not reached to that stage so as to boycott foreign goods but that he urged upon them to use as far as practicable all Swadeshi goods in the interest of their own country as he has every reason to believe that it is the desire of our Benign Government to encourage the native art.

Mr. Trilokekar also said that the mill-owners and manufacturers of every Swadeshi goods in India will see their way to co-operate with the Swadeshi movement by giving every facility to the public so as to enable them to fulfil the object of Swadeshism.

In concluding his address Mr. Trilokekar assured the shareholders that at the end of the current year the Company's affairs will be on a still better footing.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ECONOMY OF THE WINTER OUTFIT.

Winter, as regards fashions, has one advantage over the summer season; the latter necessitates such an immense variety of light fresh toilettes, and so many dainty and expensive accessories are needed to complete each toilette of the fashionable woman, that although furs are more luxurious than ever, yet it is a moot question whether the winter season, after all, is not a less costly one to the average woman. For the outlay as regards peltry need not be an annual one. Given that the sables or sealskins purchased be of first quality, a few pounds only will be necessary to alter or renovate, according to the modes. These do not alter so rapidly as other fashions, and it is rarely that innovations required are not feasible. Then again, the long coats or mantles so much in favour of winter do not necessitate so many changes of costume during the day-time.

VELVET AND FURS.

Velvet and furs are always an elegant combination, and this season are more in evidence than ever. The chinchilla, perhaps the most costly of all furs, is again the chief favourite, worn either as entire coat or as a trimming to velvet and cloth gowns and coats. This fur, unfortunately, is not a good wearing one, and very quickly loses its beauty, but it is so exquisitely dainty and becoming that it will always be a leader. The colours most in vogue that are combined with this delicate fur are hyacinth blue, sapphire blue, and amethyst. These three shades, in soft finish velvet, with deep bands of chinchilla on the skirts and either a short sac coatee or bolero of chinchilla, are quite the reigning favourites for walking and visiting. The long, heavy mantles, being too cumbersome for the present-day athletic woman, are reserved for motorists.

NOVEL FUR COLLAR.

The last novelty in neck-wear is the "fur necklet." This is composed of a high band of sable, chinchilla, skunk, or any fur preferred, which fits closely round the throat and fastens at the back of the neck with a large butterfly bow of satin or velvet. This latter may be of the same colour as the costume, or it may tone with the fur, but the most chic is made in black. This is an eminently becoming fancy, and all furs are being adapted to this, the latest craze. Straight collars of Irish guipure are also much worn. These are quite apart from the blouse or bodice, and are seen instead of the plastron, which has had its day. For afternoon and tailor gowns the tereador cravat in green, blue, and black is worn.

REVIVAL OF THE "DOLMAN."

There has been a strong leaning, for the last two years, towards the old-fashioned mantle known by the name of "dolman," and this season it is likely to be much seen in its old form. The kimono sleeve, in its many varieties, has probably restarted the idea, and a seal musquash, with quite the dolman effect, trimmed at the back of the sleeves, with black passementerie ornaments and tassels, is the latest model for winter wear. Another charming coat, full length and loose fitting, is also in seal musquash, and was finished with a cross-over pointed waistcoat of Oriental embroidery on purple velvet; quaintly-shaped passementeries formed simulated pockets, and the wide sleeves, opened down the centre, were slashed together with bows and tassels. Here also an example of a chinchilla bolero, the skins of which were worked diagonally, was a lovely medel, and had soft cascades of old lace at the front and in the sleeves.

The trustees of Shakespeare's birthplace have just succeeded in adding to their collections, perfect copies in admirable condition of the original edition (in quarto) of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," 1600, and of the second edition (in quarto) of "The Merry Wives of Windsor," 1619. The two volumes long formed part of the famous Rowfant Library of Frederic Locker-Lampson, which was sold to a book-seller of New York, who subsequently disposed of the Shakespeareana to an American commoisseur. In the spring of last year the American collector resold most of the Locker-Lampson Shakespeareana in London. Among the volumes that were then offered for sale were the two which have now become the property of the trustees, and, as Mr. Sidney Lee has stated in a letter, are, in virtue of that transfer of ownership, now dedicated in perpetuity to the use of the British public.

ZAM-BUK'S ALL-ROUND USEFULNESS.

Poisoned Wound, Barber's Rash and Footballer's Injuries Healed

The great value of Zam-Buk as an all round cure for skin diseases, and general household requirement is evidenced everywhere.

Mr. Alfred Malthouse, 88, Bromley Gardens, Shortlands, Kent, tells us of the wonderful results he has obtained by the use of Zam-Buk. Mr. Malthouse, in addition to following his trade, is the trainer of the Beckenham Rovers Football Club:

"Not long ago I had barber's rash," he said, "my face broke out in blotches and sores, which discharged and were extremely irritating. I felt at times that I could scratch my face off. I tried all kinds of things recommended by neighbours but they did not do me the slightest good. After several weeks of suffering I tried Zam-Buk, and at once found relief. Zam-Buk soothed the sores, and in three days the discharge and the irritation ceased and soon I was all right again.

"My little boy got his foot severely scalded. It was a very bad case, the foot being terribly swollen. I tried various oils, and lime water and oil, but none of these gave the boy the slightest relief. He often cried all night with the pain. Then I gave the foot a liberal application of Zam-Buk and that had a cooling and soothing effect. In a fortnight the foot healed and new skin grew, and there is now not the slightest sign of the scalding.

"My sister-in-law's child was severely scaled down one side. As the child was being attended to at the Hospital, the mother refused to let me use Zam-Buk. However, as the child continued to suffer without showing signs of improvement, she at length consented to try Zam-Buk, with the satisfactory result that the little sufferer was at once relieved of pain, and ultimately cured.

"My brother's boy had a poisoned heel, and I cured that also with Zam-Buk.

"I have used nothing but Zam-Buk for the players in my football team during the past three years. Several bad cases of injury (one player having the calf of his leg cut open for about six inches) were treated with Zam-Buk successfully. Another player had a nasty cut on the head, and Zam-Buk cured that in a week."

Zam-Buk is universally adopted for cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, chafing, piles, sores, abscesses, ulcers, Delhi sores, and indeed all skin diseases. Price Re. 1 and Rs. 2-4 per pot or direct from the Zam-Buk Co. 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, Rs. 1-2 and Rs. 2-8 post free.

ZAM-BUK FREE.

Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample pot of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 31st Jan. 1908.

Zam-Buk
RUB IT IN

BY THE WAY.

RAIN AND SUNSHINE IN THE BRITISH ISLES—1907.

The weather data just issued for the past year show that there were good grounds for the general dissatisfaction, as out of the eleven districts into which the British Isles are divided, not only do all but South and North-East England show a deficiency in sunshine (the Channel Islands, in particular, being 132 hours below their average), but six of the districts also had an excessive rainfall. West Scotland was the chief sufferer, having experienced an extra three inches, so that it heads the list with 228 rainy days and a fall of 51 inches. North Scotland had a yet larger number of rainy days—267—but the lighter fall of 50¼ inches. At the opposite extreme we find South England, with 179 rainy days and a fall of 26 1-2 inches, and East England, with 182 rainy days and a fall of 21¼ inches. The differences in the sunshine totals are also considerable, North Scotland and North Ireland having recorded 1,118 and 1,220 hours respectively; the Midlands, 1,367 hours; East England, 1,569 hours; South England, 1,634 hours, and the Channel Islands, 1,765 hours. The variation of temperature was greatest in North Scotland, which registered extremes of 8deg. and 87deg., a range of 79deg; that was nearly equalled by South-West England, with readings of 5deg. and 82deg., a range of 77deg.; whilst the Channel Islands varied only from 21deg. to 81deg., a range of 60deg.

LONDON WEATHER.

Most people had the impression that, with the exception of the brilliant weather in March, when the sunshine total of 152 hours exceeded that of April, May, or June, and of a similar spell in September, when the record temperature for the year was taken, in London also the year was unusually cold and wet. In this respect, however, the meteorological record does not confirm personal convictions, as we find that the mean temperature for the year, 50.2deg., is practically the same as the average of the last thirty-five years. The number of rainy days, 162, was three less than the average, and the total fall 19¼in., about 5in. less than previous data would lead us to expect; it is interesting to note, however, that it is within half an inch of the 20in. which the American meteorologist, Mr. Russell, computes to be the average rainfall of the globe. The coldest night was on January 24, when a reading of 23deg. was recorded; and the hottest day occurred on September 25, when the mercury reached 80deg. But for the exception of November 15, we had an interval of over nine months without a frosty night, and only thirty-four were recorded throughout the year, though frosts on the grass were naturally more frequent. The months from April to August, as well as November, were deficient in sunshine; but the excess in the other six months brought to total up to 1,234 hours, ninety hours more than the average, but 269 less than the favoured year of 1906.

SOME NIGGER STORIES.

Mr. John D. Leckie contributes a number of nigger stories to "Chambers's Journal." Illiteracy is very general among the Southern negroes, and there are (or were) few who have even an elementary knowledge of arithmetic; though not wanting in natural shrewdness, they are apt to be overreached by their unscrupulous white brethren. A negro, who had made an arrangement with a Southern planter to sow a plot of land with corn, had agreed to receive in return a certain proportion of the crop. Relating the transaction afterwards to a friend, he remarked, "Colonel X. wanted me to take the land on shares, and offered me a fourth of the crop; but I was not satisfied. I held out for a fifth, and I got it. You can't fool this nigger."

"ROOST HIGH."

Among the charges brought against the negro is that of a propensity to petty larceny. A Southern negro had been charged with the offence of chicken stealing, and among the witnesses summoned was a brother-darky. On being asked what he knew about the character of the accused, he refused, with characteristic caution, to make any incriminating charge. The prosecuting lawyer, who was well acquainted with the negro character, had to use a little diplomacy. "I don't want to say anything against Abe Johnson, the accused," he remarked; "but if you were a chicken, and Abe Jonhson were around, what would you do?" "I would roost high," was the prompt reply.

EIGHTY DEGREES OF FROST.

It is difficult for the English man to form any conception of the degree of cold represented by the 80deg. of frost reported from certain parts of Russia. Sir Leopold M'Clintock tells us how, in one of his Arctic expeditions, a sailor was foolish enough to do some outdoor work at precisely this temperature. His hands froze; and when he rushed into the cabin and plunged one of them into a basin of water, so cold was the hand that the water was instantly converted into a block of ice. At —25deg., Dr. Kane says, "the moustache and under-lip form pendulous beads of dangling ice. Put out your tongue, and it instantly freezes to this icy crusting. Your chin has a trick of freezing to your upper-jaw by the luting aid of your beard; my eyes have often been so glued as to show that even a wink was unsafe." During a theatrical performance given by the crew of his ship at an "inside" temperature of—30deg., "the condensation was so excessive that we could barely see the performers. Their hands steamed. When an excited Thespian took off his coat it smoked like a dish of potatoes. Any extra vehemence of delivery was accompanied by volumes of smoke."

DICKENS' CEDARS.

It is rather a pity that the old cedars at Gadshill have been felled, for we know that Dickens took a pride in them, as he did in everything round about his country house. The shrubbery in which they stood belonged to the house, but was divided from it by the Dover Road. One of Dickens's improvements, which he describes in his letters, was the making of a passage way under the road from his garden to the shrubbery. The two splendid cedars stood close to the road. In the shrubbery Dickens built the famous Swiss chalet, which was sent to him from Paris in 94 pieces and was put together like a puzzle. In the chalet Dickens in later years used to write. In one letter he gives a charming account of this retreat among the trees.

THE JUDGE'S TURKEY.

During the Civil War in the United States, especially during the last years, the Southerners were often in sore straits for supplies of all kinds. During this period a Southern judge was rather surprised to find a turkey on his table stuffed according to the best rules of the art. As he had no turkeys in his poultry-yard, and he know that the sum he had given to his cook for household expenses did not run to a turkey, he called the sable servant and asked for an explanation. "Why, massa," replied Sambo, "it is like this. That turkey has been roosting three nights on our fence, and last night I grabbed him for the rent of the fence." It is not on record whether the judge was satisfied with this explanation.

ALIENS' RIGHTS.

The Grimsby Immigration Board have been giving consideration to certain heartless frauds on aliens. Money has been collected from the wretched people at Hamburg by a man who had assumed an official badge and pretended to represent the shipping company responsible for bringing them over to England; with the result that on setting foot in Grimsby the emigrants were penniless. Taking the cases on their other merits, the Immigration Board decided that the emigrants must be rejected; but they did not fail to impress the necessity of the railway company to which the steamer belonged taking every possible step to assist in bringing the thief to justice. The case of these sufferers is particularly hard. They have been victimised as immigrants are apt to be victimised in Lands of Promise. The excellent Immigration Laws of America cannot save the foreigner from being despoiled on his arrival at New York, and, as there, so it is more or less everywhere, though we hope England can be numbered among the safest places for the stranger. We do not want the undesirable alien in our midst, but so long as we allow him to come, it is our bounden duty to protect him against depredation. We trust the ingenious gentleman of Hamburg will soon be caught and made an example of.

TIME'S REVENGES.

A clock which was the subject of an action in the City of London Court was said to have struck forty-eight on one occasion, and on another to have marked three o'clock by rousing the echoes for five minutes. The clocks of which Sir John Cockburn complains in the "Times" do not approach that degree of horological lunacy. If they did, their sins would be brought home to them in a more drastic and immediate way than is now possible. Their aberrations are more gentle, therefore, more insidious and perplexing. As Sir John Cockburn says, it is not unusual to find the clocks exposed to public view in the streets of London several minutes at variance with one another—within a hundred yards too. Such discrepancy is a public nuisance, yet we hardly think Sir John's plan of reformation can be carried into effect. He wonders whether a censorship could not be established, and proposes a by-law requiring clocks in public places to be synchronised with standard time, the penalty for repeated disregard to be removal of the offending dial. But, then, what would become of man's excuse when he has missed an appointment or failed to catch an important train? Public clocks serve as useful scapegoats. They even save us from keeping our own watches correct.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

Let us look back upon the theatrical achievements of 1907 with a grateful and approving eye. Nor will it be forcing charity off its roots to do so, for things dramatic have not been so very dismal after all. There may have been failures, but there have been quite as many successes. John Hare, excellent actor though he is, was unable to keep "The Great Conspiracy" on the stage for any profitable length of time. Sir John (then Mr.) Hare was quite a successful Napoleon, but no one wants Napoleons on the stage nowadays, successful or otherwise. Let us hurry over the failures and get to the successes as soon as possible. Despite excellent handling from an excellent company, including Mr. Basil Gill, Mr. H. Reeves-Smith, Mr. Lyn Harding, and Miss Constance Collier, "The Last of His Race," a Fenimore-Cooperish drama from America, made its disappearance at Drury Lane much too soon after its appearance for the protection to have meant anything but loss to its backers. The piece came over here with a fatal reputation. Someone was indiscreet enough to "sing it about" that it had been a great success in America. This was more than indiscreet: it was mischievously unkind, for everyone knows by this time what happens to New York successes in London. Other plays split upon in this unfeeling fashion by the enemies of their authors were Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's comedy, "The Hypocrites," and a game of football at the Aldwych called "Stronghart." All these might have done quite well over here if only the secret of their having licked creation in America had been decently guarded. Mr. Herbert Sleath opened Mr. J. E. Vedrenne's theatre, the Queen's, for him with a play by that clever writer, Mrs. Madeline Lucette Ryley entitled "The Sugar Bowl;" but, as if in sympathy with the fact that few people take sugar nowadays, the bowl was soon removed. Mr. Sleath's next venture was "The New York Idea"—which wasn't ours. Both in this and in "The Sugar Bowl" we were treated to some admirable specimens of the art of comedy acting by Miss Ellis Jeffreys and Mr. Frederick Kerr. For which relief, much thanks.

MR. SUTRO'S FAILURE.

Mr. Alfred Sutro, successful with his "John Glayde's Honour" at the St. James's, made a miss at the Duke of York's with "The Barrier." Mr. Sutro's work is always interesting, but never free from the suggestion of a spirit-level and a two-foot rule. One can imagine Mr. Sutro, in shirt-sleeves and apron, measuring out his scenes and his "situations" at a bench, and sawing large lumps off speeches that seem, even to him, too long—afterwards carefully sweeping up the sawdust for stuffing his characters with. It would not surprise me to hear that he is his own stage carpenter. However, he has made some sturdy dramatic furniture, and he will make some more. Mr. Cosmo Gordon Lennox, the new Sydney Grundy, was represented, like Mr. Sutro, by a failure and a success—respectively, "Miquette," at the Duke of York's, and "The Thief," at the St. James's. Both in itself and in its interpretation "Miquette" proved the neatest thing in amateur entertainments ever seen. Mr. Sydney Grundy gave us nothing "from the French" in 1907. It is to be hoped that in 1908 he will find a Paris success which does not bear upon it the bespoke mark of Cosmo Gordon Lennox. Miss Julia Marlowe and Mr. E. H. Sothern stuck bravely to their "contract season" at the Waldorf, but "The Sunken Bell," though from America, was not another "Bele of New York," and it soon had to toll for its own death—so far as London was concerned. Miss Marlowe compensated us to some extent by her subsequent appearance as Jeanne d'Arc, and Mr. Sothern, getting desperate, risked it with "Hamlet."

SOME SUCCESSES.

Mr. Cosmo Gordon Lennox fixed up Mr. George Alexander with a splendid success in his translation of Bernstein's "Le Voleur." The triumph of "The Thief" at the St. James's is an event too current to need further comment: it is drawing crowded and enthusiastic audiences at this very moment, and the winter season will probably be the departing guest long before "The Thief" reaches for his hat or somebody else's. (Though we all know, of course, that the thief in the play is a woman. That's where we come to the pleasant fact that all modern dramatic authors are not unimaginative.) "The Earl of Pawtucket" has been, and is still, and is likely to remain so for some long time to come, a grand success for Mr. Cyril Maude; and Mr. James Welch, so unlucky in 1906, was in 1907 provided by "Charles Marlowe" (Miss Harriet Jay) with a record money-maker in "When Knights were Bold." Thanks mainly to the admirable acting of Mr. Gerald du Maurier, as fine an artist in the theatre as his father was in the studio, "Brewster's Millions" must have meant thousands to Mr. Charles Frohman. Mr. H. V. Esmond had a moderate success with his dainty play, "Under the Greenwood Tree," the heroine of which was so delightfully impersonated by Miss Maxine Elliott, and the revival at the Vaudeville of Sir F. C. Burnand's "Mrs. Ponderbury's Past," was enthusiastically welcomed.

SOME MORE.

Mr. Hubert Henry Davies has given us the prize success of 1907. His comedy at the Criterion, "The Mollusc" has appealed to everybody—because everybody is a mollusc, and everybody secretly prefers his own portrait to anyone else's. Miss Mary Moore has never done anything better (has never had anything better to do) than her Mrs. Baxter, the expert in mollusery; indeed, she and her part are so excellent that one loses sight of the fact, during the entire performance of the play, that Sir Charles Wyndham is only moderately well provided for in Tom Kemp. The comedy was produced in October, 1907. If it is not still at the Criterion in October, 1908, it will be because there are not so many people in the world as statistics boast about. Mr. Beerbohm Tree made some interesting experiments at His Majesty's. He revived Outram Tristram's Russian political drama, "The Red Lamp," and Oscar Wilde's clever comedy, "A Woman of No Importance;" he appeared with great success in a curious piece called "The Van Dyck," playing a "swell" cracksman who artfully obtains a clear coast for picture-stealing by pretending to be an escaped lunatic; he went to Berlin and was hailed as a comedian before anything else; and, towards the end of the year, he produced in the provinces Mr. W. J. Locke's "The Beloved Vagabond" and Mr. Comyns Carr's stage arrangement of Charles Dickens's unfinished novel, "Edwin Drood," at present doing great business at His Majesty's whither Mr. Tree returned on Saturday, and where we are likely to see, all in good time, Mr. Locke's efforts as well. During Mr. Tree's absence in the provinces, Mr. Oscar Asche and Miss Lily Brayton kept his theatre warm (with the warmth of warm applause, too) with "Attila," a blank-verse play by the ambitious Mr. Laurence Binyon, and with what will always be a memorable revival of Shakespeare's "As You Like It."

MINOR ITEMS.

For the rest of the theatrical successes of 1907, there has been Mr. Lewis Waller's continued popularity in such safe cards as "Monsieur Beaucaire" and "Robin Hood" (both revivals); Miss Marie Tempest made a great hit with Clyde Fitch's comedy, 'The Truth"; the Haymarket management was fairly successful with the comedy (from the French), "My Wife"—thanks be to the beautiful Miss Marie Lohr—and with Mr. David Belasco's play, "Sweet Kitty Ballairs," founded upon Mr. Egerton Castle's charming novel "The Bath Comedy;" and Mr. Arthur Bourchier, among other things, was responsible for a very excellent production of "The Merchant of Venice." Mr. Martin Harvey's London season was productive of good, sound, earnest work, such as Mr. Harvey likes to be associated with, and there are two 1907 successes I must on no account forget to mention before bringing this sketchy review of the old year's dramatic work to a close. They are Mr. Roy Horniman's satirical comedy, "The Education of Elizabeth," and Mr. Maugham's play, "Lady Frederick."

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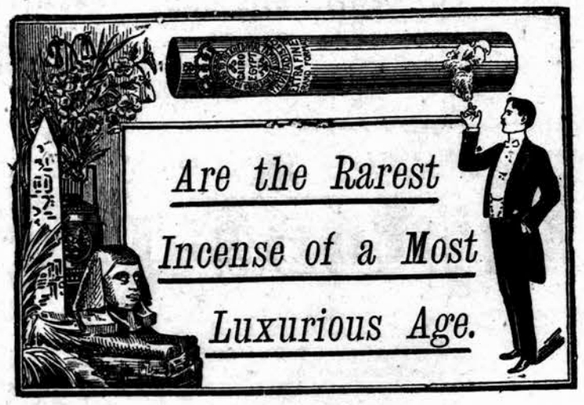

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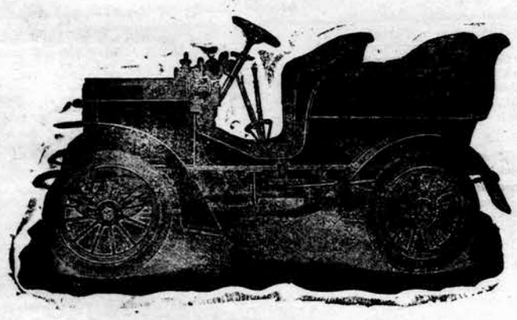

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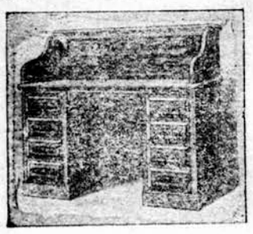

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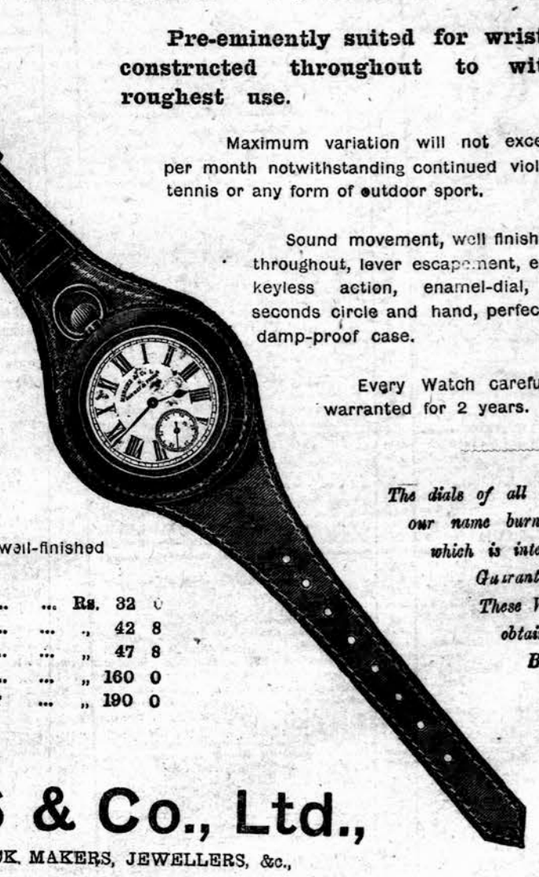

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